

## France wants better ties with Iran

NICOSIA (AP) — Andre Ross, secretary general of the French Foreign Ministry, said in Tehran on Saturday that France was interested in normalising relations with Iran, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency, monitored here, said Mr. Ross made the statement as he went to the Iranian Foreign Ministry to deliver a written message from French Foreign Minister Bernard Raymond to his Iranian counterpart Ali Akbar Velayati. Mr. Ross arrived in Tehran last Wednesday heading a 12-man delegation to discuss financial disputes and the status of the relations between the two countries. French-Iranian relations have been strained because of France's active support for Iraq in the 5.5-year-old Gulf war. France also provides shelter for Iranian dissidents opposed to the regime in Tehran.

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## Bomb threat proves hoax on Egyptair

TOKYO (AP) — An Egyptair Boeing 767 en route to Manila with 138 people on board turned back to Tokyo Saturday after an anonymous caller told airport officials a bomb was on board, police said. The plane went ahead with its flight after it was searched and pronounced safe, they said. Police believed the threat was "malicious mischief," and were investigating the incident.

## PLO welcomes Algerian call

TUNIS (R) — The leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has welcomed an Algerian call for a reconciliation conference aimed at beating divisions within PLO ranks, the Palestinian news agency (Wafa) reported. The head of the PLO's political department, Farouk Kaddoumi, said in a statement the organisation's leadership hailed the Algerian offer to host the conference and appealed in its turn for support for the initiative. Wafa said, Mr. Kaddoumi said he supported a meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algeria to achieve an inter-Palestinian agreement, Wafa said.

## Irish police raid homes in kidnap case

DUBLIN (R) — Irish police raided dozens of homes of suspected criminals on Saturday in a fruitless search for the kidnappers of Jennifer Guinness, wife of a banker from the wealthy brewing family. Police sources said about 60 detectives and senior officers searched homes in Dublin and elsewhere looking for clues, but found nothing. Ms. Guinness' captors have failed to make contact four days after the kidnap (see page 8).

## Lagos oil HQ on fire

LAGOS (R) — Fire broke out at the head offices of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) in Lagos on Saturday and firemen were rushing to the scene, state radio said. It said the blaze started on the fourth floor of the multi-story building in the Victoria Island district of the capital. The cause of the fire was not immediately known, the radio added.

## Filipino Muslim rebels and army reach truce

ZAMBOANGA CITY (AP) — Muslim rebels and regional military officials announced on Saturday they have agreed on a ceasefire in five southern provinces pending negotiations on autonomy for the Philippines' minority Muslim population. The region's military commander, Brig. Gen. Jose Magno, and Mucapant Abbas, a leader of one of three factions of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), released a joint statement saying the two sides have set up a committee to enforce the ceasefire. Mr. Abbas negotiated earlier this week a similar ceasefire with another regional military command covering five other provinces on Mindanao Island.

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# Libya says it may seek help from Warsaw Pact; U.S. maintains silence

Combined agency despatches

LIBYA ON SATURDAY warned that it may have to enlist the help of Warsaw Pact forces and forge alliances with unnamed countries in its confrontation with the U.S. as American warships gathered in the Mediterranean awaiting orders from Washington whether to stage a military strike against Libya.

As the warships gathered in the Mediterranean, U.S. President Ronald Reagan came under pressure to consult Congress before launching a military attack against Libya.

The White House maintained a studied silence on whether it planned to retaliate against Libya, which it holds responsible for last week's bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin and an explosion aboard a TWA jetliner.

"We're just not commenting," said White House spokesman Pete Rousell.

A Defence Department spokesman would say little more, admitting only that "the ships are still in the Mediterranean."

Washington was silent on what the force of up to 30 Sixth Fleet warships in the Mediterranean, including the aircraft carriers Coral Sea and America, would do. Pentagon officials said the vessels were gathering near Sicily, some 400 kilometres north of Tripoli.

In answer to reporters' questions on Friday on whether there was incontrovertible evi-

dence of Libyan involvement in the discotheque bombing, White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan replied:

"As far as most people are concerned, yes, that is true."

Asked if the administration had made that determination, he said:

"We haven't reached a final conclusion but we're coming close."

At a news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said he would authorise military action if evidence showed conclusively that Libya was responsible for the attack.

There were signs of growing concern in Congress, which under the War Powers Act is supposed to be consulted before U.S. troops are introduced into overseas combat.

Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senate opposition leader Robert Byrd separately warned the White House that it should consult Congress before taking any action.

Tripoli Radio said Saturday that Libya may have to make use of

Soviet bloc forces in its confrontation with the "Imperialist-Zionist aggressive alliance."

The broadcast said that the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, had recently told an unnamed U.S. assistant secretary of state that Israel would support "the aggressive measures which the U.S. imperialist administration is going to carry out" against Libya.

Libyan Radio also said that NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington had also expressed support for "the arrogant, aggressive U.S. measures" against Libya.

This means that Libya is now facing an enemy which extends from Tel Aviv to Washington via NATO," the radio said.

Libya will, therefore, have to enter into military alliances and to apply its existing alliances, and might even have to go further and make use of the Warsaw Pact forces in confronting this Imperialist-Zionist aggressive alliance."

The broadcast did not indicate how Libya could use Warsaw Pact forces or what other countries it might seek new alliances with.

On Friday, the official JANA news agency quoted Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi as saying that his country was ready to attack any country in Southern Europe in response to a threat "from the whole of NATO."

In Moscow on Friday, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Valery Sukhin reiterated Soviet support for Libya. He also denied a news agency report that Moscow had undertaken not to intervene if

Washington became involved in a military conflict with Libya.

In another dispatch on Saturday, JANA said the people's committee of the people's bureau for foreign liaison (the "Foreign Ministry") summoned the ambassadors of the NATO countries in Tripoli Friday evening.

They were referred to the statements by Lord Carrington and U.S. General Bernard W. Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, indicating possible support of the NATO's European members if the United States carried out military action against Libya.

Libya told the NATO ambassadors that it was forced to forge an alliance with its friends to defend itself, JANA said.

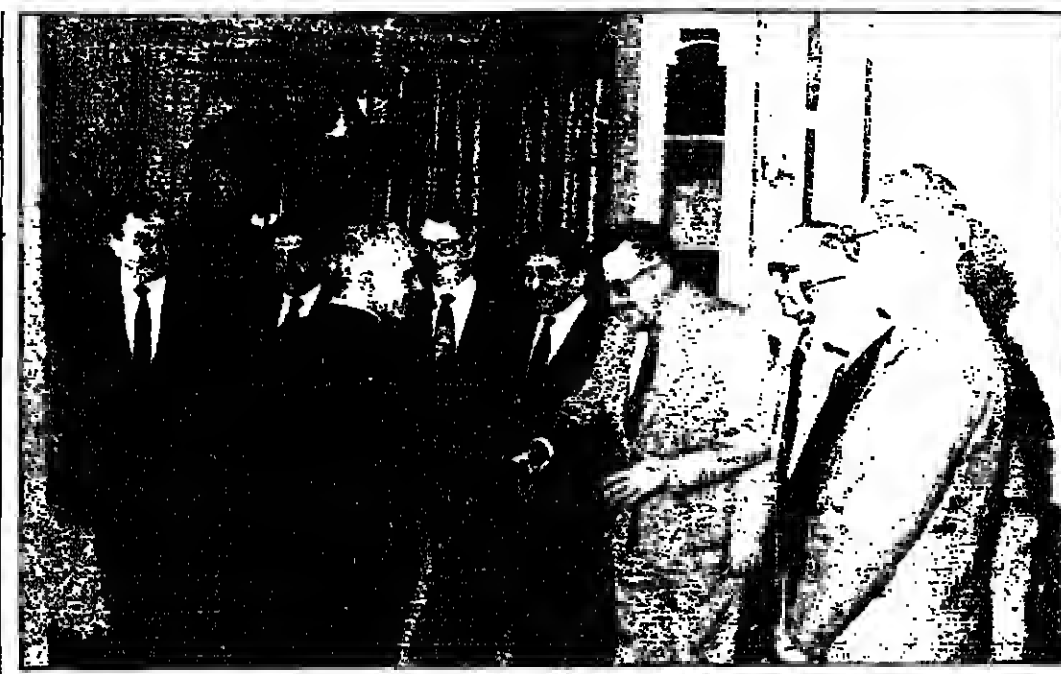
JANA quoted a foreign ministry statement to the NATO ambassadors as saying: "The Jamahiriya finds itself forced towards an alliance with its friends in order to defend its sovereignty and peace in the Mediterranean."

JANA later said the assistant chief of the Libyan general staff, Major Al Khuwayid Al Humaydi, discussed the need to "unify the Arab Nation to confront the USA" in a telephone conversation with Saudi Arabia's deputy premier, Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz.

JANA said Maj. Humaydi also had a similar discussion with an official of the United Arab Emirates, whom it did not name.

(Continued on page 2)

U.K. opposition urges U.S. restraint; Arab press condemns U.S., page 2.



Senior cabinet members bid farewell to His Majesty King Hussein prior to his departure for Saudi Arabia Saturday (Petra photo)

## King holds talks with Fahd

DHAHRAN (Agencies) — Their Majesties King Hussein and King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz held talks on the current Middle East situation and issues of mutual concern to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the King's trip to Saudi Arabia was to discuss and coordinate issues of mutual interest.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker are accompanying the King.

Before arriving in Dhahran, King Hussein and the delegation

visited Medina to pray at the Prophet Muhammad's tomb.

Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Ousein is also accompanying the King.

Upon leaving Amman King Hussein and the delegation were seen off by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid and other officials. Crown Prince Hassan was sworn in as Regent before the King's departure.

King Fahd greeted King Hussein at Dhahran airport.

It was the first meeting between the two leaders since King Hussein suspended political coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in February.

Diplomats quoted by AP said the two leaders were to examine the outcome of talks held here last week by U.S. Vice-President George Bush and in Amman by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy on the Mideast peace drive.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan is sworn in Saturday as Regent in the presence of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai and senior government officials (Petra photo)

## Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting set for mid-May

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will visit Washington from May 14-16 for talks with U.S. leaders to prepare for a summit meeting here later this year, according to Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin.

Mr. Dobrynin told reporters after a meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz on Friday that Mr. Shevardnadze "will meet with him on the 14th, 15th and 16th."

The State Department declined to confirm Mr. Dobrynin's statement although U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said the dates were correct.

Mr. Dobrynin declined to answer further questions following his last meeting with Mr. Shultz after 24 years as ambassador before returning to Moscow to take up a more senior post.

Mr. Shevardnadze is also expected to meet President Ronald Reagan during his visit to work out preparations for the second summit between Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

No date has yet been set for the summit, agreed on at the first meeting between the two leaders last November in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan, who wants a summer summit, indicated earlier this week it was more likely to occur after congressional elections set for November.

The Soviet Union announced on Friday it was ending its eight-month moratorium on nuclear testing because of continued U.S. tests. It accused America of putting military interests ahead of mankind's desire to end "nuclear madness."

The announcement came a day after the United States exploded a nuclear device underground in

Rainier mesa, northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada. The test followed one in Nevada on March 22.

The White House said after the Moscow announcement that the United States will continue nuclear testing because national security requires it.

In another development, the U.S. Defence Department said on Friday Washington and Moscow have negotiated an agreement that American officials hope will reduce U.S.-Soviet confrontations in East Germany.

The "agreed summary," negotiated over the past year after the shooting death of U.S. Major Arthur D. Nicholson, was signed on Thursday in West Berlin, the Pentagon said.

Defence Department sources told AP the agreement was signed despite Soviet refusal to apologise for Maj. Nicholson's death or offer restitution to his family.

The Pentagon said the Soviets had agreed their sentries inside East Germany will be told how to identify U.S. personnel and instructed that they are not to use deadly force against them when they are properly identified.

Maj. Nicholson was shot and killed near the East German town of Ludwigslust. He was one of 14 U.S. officers assigned to the military liaison mission in East Germany.

An equal number of Soviet officers is assigned to a similar mission inside West Germany. They were created after World War II by all four occupying powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain — to facilitate cooperation.

## Good turnout seen in Sudan calls

KHARTOUM (R) — Election officials forecast an overall turnout of over 70 per cent on Saturday as Sudan's first multi-party poll for 18 years entered its final day in all but a handful of constituencies.

Polling stations in all but four of the 264 seats at stake closed at 5:00 p.m. (1500 GMT) after 12 days of voting for a constituent assembly expected to decide the shape of a new political cabinet.

Three areas in the far southern province of Equatoria will go on voting for up to a week to make up for time lost through transport difficulties at the start of polling.

A fresh vote will be held in an east Equatoria constituency where gunmen shot dead candidate Joseph Koblo on April 5 in an ambush which, according to Defence Minister Osman Abdullah, had no political motive.

The independent election commission in Khartoum said it had not yet compiled full voting figures for the first 11 days. But commission officials said a spot analysis of selected areas indicated the final average would exceed 70 per cent of the 5.98 million registered voters.

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## Bush heads for home after 4-nation Gulf trip

SANA'A (Agencies) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush left North Yemen for home on Saturday at the end of a 10-day Arabian Peninsula tour which also took him to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Oman.

U.S. officials had said the visit was aimed primarily at underlining Washington's commitment to the security of its allies in the region.

Mr. Bush was due to make brief refuelling stops in Saudi Arabia and Ireland on his way back to Washington.

The final event in Mr. Bush's 10-day journey was the opening Saturday of a 10,000-barrel-a-day refinery backed by U.S. oilmen near Marib, the ancient city believed to have been the home of the Queen of Sheba.

Travelling through Gulf states in the last week, Mr. Bush opened himself to political criticism back home by expressing concern about plummeting oil prices and warning that U.S. national security interests would be hurt if American energy producers were weakened.

The remarks were read in the United States as an assertion that Americans should pay more for gasoline to heat their homes.

However, President Ronald Reagan told reporters Wednesday

that national security interests would indeed be damaged if it became unprofitable for U.S. firms to produce oil and the United States had to rely more heavily on imports. The president said he had reviewed Mr. Bush's remarks and "I can't find myself quarrelling with any of the remarks he's made."

Closing out his trip, Mr. Bush denied that the recent American strike against Libyan targets would hurt America in the Arab World.

"What we were demonstrating," Mr. Bush said of the confrontation, "was freedom of the seas." He drew a hypothetical parallel with Iran saying, "If Iran, laid claims to the Strait of Hormuz, I expect the U.S. would feel exactly the same."

He emphasised that "we are going to keep open the seas for all nations."

The vice president also said, "America and the nations of the Arabian Peninsula all have a great common interest in working together to eliminate this scourge... We don't condone terror."

Turning to the Palestinian question, Mr. Bush said that both the Reagan Middle East peace initiative and the Fez initiative have "real promise."

## Masri returns after talks in Syria

AMMAN (J.T.) — Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri returned to Amman Saturday evening at the end of a one-day visit to Damascus where he held talks with his Syrian counterpart Farouk Al Sharaa.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the talks focused on Middle East affairs and issues of common concern to Jordan and Syria.

The meeting was attended by Jordan's Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Nayef Al Hadid.

## Assad meets Murphy

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad conferred on Saturday with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who arrived earlier in the day from Israel, the Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) reported.

SANA said the meeting, also attended by U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton and Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa, centred on developments in the Middle East.

Earlier, Mr. Murphy, the State Department's Near Eastern affairs specialist, conferred briefly with Mr. Sharaa, the agency reported.

As President Assad held talks with Mr. Murphy in Damascus on Saturday, Damascus Radio accused the U.S. of increasing tension in the Mediterranean.

The radio said recent statements by U.S. leaders, including President Ronald Reagan, had shown that Washington "considered itself in a state of undeclared war with Libya and gave itself the right to commit aggression."

It called on allies of the United States to condemn Washington's moves, warning that "any deterioration in the situation would drive these allies into a conflict in which they do not want to be involved."

"This American show of force will not make the missions of U.S. envoys in the region any easier," the radio said.



# Freed French teacher leaves Syria for France

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)— French teacher Michel Brian flew home to freedom Saturday, the day after he was rescued from unidentified kidnappers by hunters in east Lebanon's Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley.

Brian, 42, left aboard a small executive jet from Damascus International Airport at 2:30 p.m. Sources requesting anonymity said the plane was headed for Le Bourget Airport in Paris.

Brian made no statement before he left. He was whisked by French security men from an embassy car onto the plane.

French Ambassador Alain Grenier and senior embassy diplomats saw him off at the plane.

Syrian authorities handed Brian over to Grenier at the Foreign Ministry in Damascus "very early Saturday," a French diplomat told the Associated Press.

"He is in good shape. He has not been maltreated," said the diplomat, who requested anonymity.

"He has had good sleep and he is now having breakfast with the ambassador," said the diplomat at 11 a.m.

When asked why his reception by the ambassador was kept a secret, the diplomat said: "Mr. Brian does not wish to talk to the press."

The diplomat said the embassy was waiting for instructions from the French Foreign Ministry regarding Brian's next move. But he said the freed French hostage is likely to travel to France aboard a "special plane" later in the day.

Asked whether he thought Brian would return to his job as a French language teacher at the College Protestant Français in kidnap-plagued Beirut after resting in France, the diplomat said: "Probably he won't. He has had quite a shock because of his ordeal."

The French diplomat said the first thing Brian, 42, a bachelor, did after he woke up at mid-morning was call his parents in Grenoble, France. "They had a long chat," he said.

Syrian Military authorities said Friday after Brian's dramatic rescue that the Frenchman would be turned over to Mr. Grenier once he has been transported from the

Syrian army headquarters in the Bekaa to Damascus.

Hours after Brian was rescued in a pre-dawn shootout in the Bekaa, Irish teacher Brian Keenan was reported missing and feared kidnapped in Muslim west Beirut. He would be the 50th foreigner abducted in Lebanon since January 1984.

Lebanese police chief Brig. Gen. Osman Osman told the AP in Beirut that his forces still have no word on the whereabouts of the 35-year-old Irish teacher.

He said the police were investigating "the possibility he has been kidnapped while walking to the American University of Beirut," where he teaches English.

The Frenchman told reporters upon arrival at the hunters home in the Bekaa early Friday: "I have had incredible luck to be liberated only three days after my abduction. There was gunfire and my kidnappers panicked... put me in a ditch... and sped away. I didn't know what was happening."

Brian's captors apparently were moving him when the three hunters from the Dandash family came across the parked car at about 2:30 a.m. in scrubland near their village of Ras Baalbek, near the Syrian border.

Brian's kidnappers fired on the clansmen, who cast aside their hunting guns and blazed away in return with AK-47 assault rifles, standard equipment for men who venture out in the Bekaa. The abductors pushed their captive out of the car and sped off.

The teacher was blindfolded and his hands were tied behind his back. He said at the Dandash home that he lay in a ditch for a few minutes, "then three men came up and took off the blindfold and released my hands."

Hassan Mustafa Dandash, the clan chief, notified the Syrian army.

Syrian troops took Brian to their intelligence headquarters in Anjar, south west of Ras Baalbek. Other Syrians took him away later

to Damascus.

Describing his abduction, Brian said, "a gunman with a thick black beard came up to me and said in English, 'don't talk. Doo! scream.'"

"He pushed me into the trunk of a Renault car. We drove for about one and a half hours. Then they put me in the trunk of another car... and we drove for about an hour. They put a blanket on the floor and covered me with another one."

"They took me to a house and asked me if I was a military man," he said. "Then they accused me of being an Israeli spy. I was blindfolded all the time and I didn't see any faces. I don't know who they are, whether they're Shiite Muslims or not."

Brian said he was treated well. A previously unknown group called the Siffine Islamic Organisation, believed to be a Shiite faction, claimed responsibility Thursday for kidnapping Brian.

Meanwhile in Grenoble, France, Brian's father said Saturday his son was well treated by his captors but has no indication who they were.

Jean Brian said he spoke early Saturday with his son who phoned him from the French embassy in Damascus.

Brian's father raised questions about this version of events, saying he had been informed on Thursday by officials of the French Protestant College, where his son has been teaching, that he would soon be freed. "You can sleep peacefully. We know where he is and you will soon have good news," Jean Brian said he had been told.

"What difference does it make whether they were Shiite hunters or the Syrian secret service. What is important is that he was freed," the father said.

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry said it was pleased at the outcome of events and expressed "thanks to those who permitted it."

"The government maintains as the highest priority the freedom of our other countrymen kidnapped in Lebanon," a ministry spokesman said Saturday, speaking on condition he not be named in accordance with French practice.

## Arab press condemns U.S. moves against Libya

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab commentators strongly condemned the United States Saturday for what they called its planned aggression against Libya, saying it cast doubts on U.S. commitment to peace and security in the Middle East.

Bahrain's weekly Al Adwa commented at the end of an Arabian peninsula tour by U.S. Vice-President George Bush:

"Contrary to Bush assertions that his country is concerned with the Middle East peace, we find (U.S.) President Reagan blowing it up by declaring that the Sixth Fleet is awaiting orders to... strike Libya in a blatant and mad aggression."

As Washington officials linked Libya with recent guerrilla attacks in Europe, the U.S. Sixth Fleet was reported to be on the alert in the Mediterranean, prompting fears of escalating violence in the area.

Commentators warned Washington against a military move.

"Violence breeds more counter-violence, while the problems remain unresolved and get even more complicated," said Egypt's government-controlled Al Gomhuria newspaper.

U.S. military action against Libya in the disputed Gulf of Sirte last month had not prevented further counter-violence against the United States, the daily noted.

Egypt, heavily dependent on U.S. economic and military aid and at odds with Libya, is a nervous front-row spectator to the U.S.-Libyan confrontation.

Cairo's semi-official daily Al-Ahram disclosed recently that Egypt had turned down three U.S. requests in four months to take part in military action against Libya.

Jordan's Al Ra'i newspaper said the United States had no right to act as the policeman of the world (See editorial on page 4).

Syria, Libya's major Arab ally, warned Washington through the government daily Tishrin that any aggression against either country could be fatal and destructive to its interests.

Syrian media accused the United States of Israel of a campaign of lies against Syria and Libya in an attempt to minimise what Tishrin said was their "military and political effectiveness in the region."

The initiative in the Middle East had now moved to the Arab steadfastness camp, Syria's semi-official Al Thawra daily said.

In the United Arab Emirates, Al Itihad newspaper said the United States planned to attack targets in the Libyan capital, adding: "This is how America, which claims to be a protector of peace and a fighter of terrorism, thinks."

The Arabs also took offence at Reagan and Bush calling Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi a "mad dog."

Mr. Reagan had given "an abysmally low dimension to the etiquette and morality of international politics," the Kuwait Times said.

## U.K. opposition urges U.S. restraint with Libya

LONDON (Agencies) — The head of Britain's opposition Labour Party urged Washington Saturday to use restraint in dealing with Libya and called on London to join European allies in telling President Reagan to "stop his rampage politics."

"Military force will not effectively punish or prevent Qadhafi," Labour leader Neil Kinnock told reporters. "So far it has simply won him support from sworn enemies in the Arab nations and states that he was losing."

"The British government should join allied European governments in telling President Reagan to stop his rampage politics in the Mediterranean and elsewhere," he added.

Mr. Reagan has promised to strike back at Libya if the United States could prove Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi was responsible for recent bombings of a West Berlin discotheque and a U.S. airliner which killed five Americans.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made no public statements about the current movement of U.S. warships towards Libyan waters.

The Foreign Office said it was in intense consultation with the United States over possible responses to the bombings but would either confirm or deny press reports that London may lead the U.S. strike at Libya with American F-111 fighters based in Britain.

Social Democratic Party leader David Owen meanwhile said in a speech that the U.N. Security Council should examine charges of Libyan involvement in the bombings.

"The United States should lay immediately all evidence of Libyan involvement with terrorism, and in particular the Berlin and TWA bomb incidents, before the Security Council and demand sanctions until Qadhafi's policy of exporting terrorism is abandoned," Mr. Owen said.

Mr. Owen said Britain and other European countries should agree to support a ban on air flights to and from Libya should the Security Council refuse to take action.

The British Ambassador to the United States says there is "incontrovertible evidence that the Libyans have been the instigators of the most recent terrorist incidents."

Sir Oliver Wright was visiting the University of South Carolina as a speaker about the Western community on Thursday.

In an interview with the university's Public Information Office, Sir Oliver said the appropriateness of the United States' military action against Libya would depend on "whether the action were taken within the ambit (limit) of international law, including the right of self-defence."

"We recognise that Libya is a focus of state-directed terrorism," he said. "But you cannot counter terror by terror."

Sir Oliver said: "It would be foolish of me to give blanket approval, blanket disapproval, before we know whether he intends to do anything, and if he intends to do anything, what it is."

On a practical level, much would depend, talking very speculatively here, about the degree of success and the criterion of success.

so. We just have to keep looking." Mixed reaction from Congress

Some U.S. Congressmen said Friday that the Congress is likely to support President Reagan if he ordered an attack on Libya, especially if he has clear evidence linking Col. Qadhafi to terrorism aimed at Americans.

But others said they had grave doubts about the wisdom of such a course.

Two key leaders made clear they are concerned that they may not have been consulted or told what the administration might be planning.

Republican Senator Richard Lugar, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sent a message to Secretary of State George Shultz asking him to appear before the committee as soon as possible "in light of the manoeuvres in the Mediterranean and indications that there is under discussion retaliation for the bombing in West Berlin."

Staff members said such a meeting was unlikely before Monday. Meanwhile, Senate Minority leader Robert C. Byrd said that he also had not been consulted.

"I would think that before any such action would be taken, the president would consult with Congress," the Democrat said. He also said the United States should consult with its allies before launching any attack.

"It seems we're going to retaliate; what that leads to, no one knows," said Democratic Senator Thomas Eagleton. Libya will respond, he said, "and round and round it goes."

But Eagleton added, "if the strike is surgical... pinpoint direct on military targets... it would be supported."

"I think the president would have support for whatever he would want to do," said Senate Republican leader Bob Dole, who is introducing legislation to make clear that terrorism is an act of aggression against the United States.

Republican Senator Paul Laxalt said congressional support for such a move would "depend entirely on the case. I think there would have to be a strong case, based on some theory of self defence."

Republican Senator John Warner, a former secretary of the navy, told reporters: "I really have grave misgivings about the use of strong military force in dealing with terrorism... I would rather see our allies join with us in fighting it" rather than using U.S. military forces alone.

The senators commented as sources said two American aircraft carriers moved toward an expected rendezvous near the island of Sicily to await a final decision in Washington on whether to mount a military strike against Libya.

"The news stories sound like there's someone in the White House saying we're about ready to launch a strike," said Senator Sam Nunn, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Armed Services Committee. "If that's so, they have to do some sort of thinking about the (U.S.) war powers act. I've been generally supportive of the president (on this), but there is a need to brief Congress."

"It's risky business as a score tactic," said Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum. "You have to know where you're going with that sort of thing. There is certainly universal agreement on Col. Qadhafi. Some believe we have to be careful and not give him too much visibility."

Democratic Senator Daniel P. Moynihan said he believes Mr. Reagan probably will have to retaliate because, "the time will come when the president can't wait again."

And Democratic Senator John Melcher told the Senate in a speech: "It appears to be conclusive to U.S. intelligence that there is a definite linkage between Libya and the bombing of one American armed forces sergeant."

"President Reagan has made clear that he intends retaliation against Libya," Melcher said. "Caution in his orders is essential because retaliation easily leads to escalation. Any retaliation orders by President Reagan must be premised first on convincing evidence of Libya bombing the Berlin disco and then it must be carefully weighed as to appropriate action for U.S. interests."

A leading opposition Democratic Senator on Friday said the United States should take military action against Libya even at the risk of an escalating conflict and Soviet casualties.

Senator Dennis DeConcini said he would like to see more evidence of Libya's connection to the bombing of the discotheque in West Berlin.

In any event, Sen. DeConcini said, "taking some military action, to me, it's necessary." The senator is co-chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism. Based on intelligence briefings, Sen. DeConcini said "it's pretty clear to me" that Col. Qadhafi "financed a number of terrorist attacks" and may have ordered the discotheque bombing.

Solid evidence sought

The New York Times said Saturday that although any evidence that Col. Qadhafi is involved in recent acts of violence in Europe may be sensitive, President Reagan needs to make it public in order to build solid public support for an attack on Libya.

The Times said one of the hints put out by government officials turned out to be false — that Col. Qadhafi called his diplomats to congratulate them on the bombing.

These officials, it said, were trying to have it both ways, "fueling a demand for reprisals, but asking the world to accept the evidence, at least some of it tainted, on faith."

"It is possible this brink is being stage-managed for the European benefit," the Times said. "The allies have been, at best, grudgingly willing to act in concert against terror. The Sixth Fleet is already concentrating European minds more powerfully on the need for economic sanctions and a diplomatic boycott of Libya. These would constitute the most desirable outcome."

"But if the Europeans hold back and Mr. Reagan is determined to punish Libya, then his decision will require solid support — and that requires solid evidence."

## Libya may seek East bloc help

(Continued from page 1)

In The Hague, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl called on European governments to show solidarity with the United States.

Without mentioning Libya Dr. Kohl told a congress of European Christian Democrats that the European countries were partners of the U.S. but not vassals.

"But this means also that we have to show solidarity with our American friends and to try to find a joint solution to the problems and afflictions which face us at present," Dr. Kohl said.

The Libyan embassy in Bonn had denied that it was involved in the bombing of the West Berlin discotheque, in which two people were killed and 230 injured.

In a statement issued to news organisations, the embassy also called on Chancellor Kohl to back

up his statement Friday that Libya was a suspect in the blast.

At a news conference in Bonn on Friday, Dr. Kohl said there are indications that the explosion had a "Libyan background."

Malta calls U.N. meeting

Malta on Saturday called for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council "to stop the imminent resort to armed attack" in the Mediterranean.

When the United States and Libya clashed in Sirte last month, Malta also called for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

A government announcement said it was again asking the 15-nation council to meet "to consider and take appropriate urgent action to stop the repeated threats of use of force, as well as the imminent resort to armed attack in the

central Mediterranean."

It said Malta's request also has been relayed to France, this month's president of the Security Council.

In Rome, Italian Premier Bettino Craxi said that he did not expect any U.S. military action against Libya before Monday.

"It is a damnable intricate situation," Mr. Craxi told reporters at an international trade fair. He disclosed that he is scheduled to meet with a special envoy of President Reagan in Rome late Monday. Then, he added:

"I don't believe there will be a military intervention there (Libya) before Monday."

Mr. Craxi was the only NATO leader to criticise the U.S. manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sirte last month which led to clashes with Libya.

## TV & RADIO

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**BBC WORLD SERVICE**

639, 720, 1413 KHz

**PROGRAMME ONE**

16:00	Cartoons
16:45	Koran
16:45	Children programme
17:55	Documentary
18:20	Local Programme on agriculture
19:00	Arabic Service
19:30	News programme on Jordan
20:00	News in Arabic
20:40	Arabic service
21:05	Varities programme
23:00	News Summary in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**

17:45	Champs Elysees
19:00	News in French
19:15	Champs Elysees (cont.)
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Canadian Film
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Me and My Girl
21:10	Man and Music
22:00	News in English
22:20	Moon Lighting

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07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsweek
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
12:00	News Summary
12:45	Pop Session Contd.
13:00	News Summary
13:45	Pop Session Contd.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
15:00	News Summary
16:00	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
18:00	News Summary
18:00	Jazz Hour
19:00	Newsweek
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	Evening Show
21:45	Evening Show Contd.
21:55	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Contd.
23:00	News Summary
23:30	News Headline
24:00	News Summary

07:00	Newsweek 07:30 Jazz from Europe 07:45 Financial Review 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours: News Summary 08:30 Flinders and Swann 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsweek 09:30 Jazz for the Airing 10:00 World News 10:05 24 Hours: News Summary 10:30 From Our Own Correspondent 10:50 Worldwide 11:00 World News 11:05 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure of Your 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 Science in Action 12:45 Master Collector 13:00 News Summary/Short Story 13:15 From Our Own Correspondent 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:05 24 Hours: News Summary 14:30 About Britain 14:50 News Summary: Play of the Week 16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Sports Round Up 16:45 Tony Myatt Request Show 17:00 News Summary 17:30 Pledge and Prejudice 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 Concert Hall 19:00 World News 19:05 Commentary 19:15 It's Your World 19:25 Journey Through History 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:05 Reflections 20:15 The Meridian 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 News 21:30 Hitville USA 22:00 News Summary: Classical Record Review 22:15 Aspects of Love 23:00 World News 23:05 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30 Sunday Half-Hour 24:00 News Summary/Short Story 00:15 The Pleasure of Your
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**VOICE OF AMERICA**

MW 12:00, KHz. 7200, 9165, 11740,

11725 & 15210

07:00	News 07:10 VOA Morning 07:30 News Summary 07:40 Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Focus 08:30 News Summary 08:40 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 VOA Morning 09:30 News Summary 09:40 VOA Morning 10:00 News 10:10 News Summary 10:20 News Summary 10:30 News Summary 10:40 News Summary 10:50 News Summary 11:00 News Summary 11:10 News Summary 11:20 News Summary 11:30 News Summary 11:40 News Summary 11:50 News Summary 12:00 News Summary 12:10 News Summary 12:20 News Summary 12:30 News Summary 12:40 News Summary 12:50 News Summary 13:00 News Summary 13:10 News Summary 13:20 News Summary 13:30 News Summary 13:40 News Summary 13:50 News Summary 14:00 News Summary 14:10 News Summary 14:20 News Summary 14:30 News Summary 14:40 News Summary 14:50 News Summary 15:00 News Summary 15:10 News Summary 15:20 News Summary 15:30 News Summary 15:40 News Summary 15:50 News Summary 16:00 News Summary 16:10 News Summary 16:20 News Summary 16:30 News Summary 16:40 News Summary 16:50 News Summary 17:00 News Summary 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## Jordan, Syria review border, security issues

IRBID (Petra) — Officials from Jordan and Syria Saturday held talks in Irbid on solving Jordanian-Syrian border and security issues. The talks were conducted by a Syrian team grouping the governors of Dera'a and Sweida, Hussein Hassoun and Dambo Daoud, and the governors of Irbid and Mafrak Muhammad Ali Al Amin and Fayez Al Abbadi.

According to Mr. Daoud, the talks are a follow-up to those held in Damascus last December between the Jordanian and Syrian interior ministers. He said in a statement upon arriving by land via the border post of Ramtha, that the talks are also designed to bolster bilateral relations, especially between the governorates on both sides of the common border.

Mr. Amin expressed delight at the visit and said at the meeting that the two sides will discuss ways of strengthening the brotherly ties between Syria and Jordan. "We hope to find solutions to all the

outstanding issues concerning travellers crossing into Jordan or Syria and for farmers who own land on both sides of the border," Mr. Amin said.

For his part, Mr. Hassoun said that the meeting was a manifestation of true brotherly relations existing between the four governorates near the border which have been affected most by Israeli aggression. He expressed hope that the two countries will develop their bilateral relations and stand together in the face of common dangers.

After the talks, the Syrian governors visited Yarmouk University and met with the university's president, Dr. Adnan Badran, who briefed the guests on the development of the university and its future programmes. He also presented them with token gifts to commemorate their visit. Several officials accompanied the four governorates on the visit.

## Muasher meets visiting Peruvian trade delegation

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Ways and means of developing and promoting trade and economic cooperation between Jordan and Peru were discussed here Saturday by Minister of Trade, Industry and Supply Rajai Muasher and a visiting Peruvian economic delegation headed by Senator Miguel Angel Mufarech.

The Peruvian delegation, which arrived here Friday evening for a three-day visit to the Kingdom, was also briefed by Dr. Muasher on Jordan's economic development.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported the meeting, said that Dr. Muasher provided the visiting delegation with a list of Jordanian products which could be marketed in Peru.

Petra also said that Peru plans to organise a trade fair in Jordan to display its agricultural and industrial products. Petra did not give details on the date of the fair.

According to reports, both the Jordanian and the Peruvian sides are expected to sign minutes of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Mr. Mufarech, a special economic envoy of Peruvian President Allan Garcia Perez and the accompanying delegation, arrived in Jordan on the second leg of their Middle-East tour which will take them to eight other Arab countries.

The senator, a Peruvian of Lebanese origin, and the team, flew into Amman from Tunis via Cairo. Their talks in Arab states are expected to focus on establishing and developing trade and industrial relations and cooperation between Peru and Arab countries and ways of further bolstering these ties.

Peru, an arid coastal strip in South America, has an estimated population of 13 million. Peru is known for its main crops which are cotton, sugar, coffee, beans, barley, rice, potatoes and tobacco.



Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib (third left on podium) attend the opening session of a seminar on advanced technology in electrical distribution systems (Petra photo) (See story below)

## Haj Hassan delivers King's message on bilateral ties to emir of Kuwait

KUWAIT (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a verbal message to the Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah dealing with Jordanian-Kuwaiti relations. The message was delivered by Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan during a meeting with the Kuwaiti emir held in Kuwait on Saturday.

The minister, currently on a tour of the Gulf region, also met with Kuwait's heir apparent Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, who is also prime minister. The two held discussions on ways of expanding scopes of cooperation between Jordan and Kuwait.

Mr. Haj Hassan earlier met with his Kuwaiti counterpart to discuss Jordanian-Kuwaiti cooperation in

labour related affairs.

Expatriates' conference

Mr. Haj Hassan, who arrived in Kuwait from Saudi Arabia, will hold a meeting with representatives of the Jordanian community and expatriates living in Kuwait in order to learn about their working conditions and to discuss subjects related to the Second Jordanian Expatriates Conference, to be held in Amman in July and the implementation of resolutions and recommendations issued by the first conference which was held in Amman last summer, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. The agency said that the minister will take note of topics which the expatriates wish to include in the agenda of the coming conference.

Mr. Haj Hassan will be spending 12 days on his tour, during which he will meet with officials from Arab states to discuss bolstering Jordan's ties of cooperation with Gulf states in labour related affairs.

In a statement before he left Amman last Tuesday, the minister said that all resolutions of the First Jordanian Expatriates Conference have been implemented except for those on dual nationality for expatriates living in Arab and other foreign countries and the inclusion of Jordanian expatriates in the Social Security Corporation which would enable them to receive pensions when they retire.

According to Petra, the Second Jordanian Expatriates Conference will be opened on July 14.

## Authority seeks French expertise in distribution of electricity

AMMAN (Petra) — A six-day seminar on advanced technology in electric power distribution systems began Saturday at the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA). The seminar has been organised by the JEA in cooperation with the Electricite de France International (EDF) in order that Jordan may benefit from French experiences in the field of electrical transmission and distribution.

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib delivered a speech at the outset of the seminar in which he thanked the EDF officials for the efforts they made to organise this seminar. He also said that electricity is supplied to all cities and to about 90 per cent of the inhabitants in rural areas of Jordan. Dr. Khatib expressed his hope that the seminar will contribute towards the transfer of French experience in order to improve electric distribution networks in Jordan.

Dr. Khatib added that the quality and continuity of electric power are two distinctive features and said that there is always a possibility to improve both these features through the use of modern technology in electrical distribution. The minister went on to say that Jordan's experience in involving the private sector in the distribution of electric energy has been successful.

The minister also expressed his thanks to European Community (EC) officials for their continuing support to Jordan in the fields of energy and technology transfer and added that Jordan is the link between the region and the EC. This seminar, Dr. Khatib added, constitutes the first step for cooperation between Jordan and the EDF and he expressed hope that in the future there would be further cooperation and coordination between the two in various fields.

JEA Director General Mohammad Sa'id Arafah also delivered a speech in which he reviewed the electric energy situation in Jordan and its development in recent years. Mr. Arafah also pointed out that the JEA undertakes the responsibility of generating and distributing electric power efficiently and effectively and he said that the reliability and continuity of the electricity is excellent.

Also speaking during the opening ceremony was the acting EC delegate who reviewed the EC's role in supporting the electricity sector.

Participants in this symposium are discussing technical working papers, submitted by senior EDF officials, on planning, design and maintenance of distribution systems in addition to advanced equipment in this field. The event will enable the participants to get acquainted with the latest technology in electric distribution systems and to exchange views. The EC is financing the symposium within the framework of a joint cooperation agreement signed in 1977 between Jordan and EC countries.

## Hamzeh returns after talks on health cooperation with Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt have reached agreement on the employment of Egyptian nurses in Jordanian hospitals and will also step up coordination in pharmaceutical production, to facilitate the exchange of pharmaceutical products, Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh announced Saturday.

The minister, who has just returned to Amman from a four-day visit to Egypt, said that agreement on cooperation in both areas came during his talks with Egyptian Health Minister Hisham Al Khatib. The talks also resulted in agreement on cooperation between the health authorities in Egypt and Jordan on the exchange of expertise and information, particularly in combating infectious diseases, Dr. Hamzeh said.

## International, local organisations begin health education seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-week training seminar on health education opened Saturday at the Primary Health Care Department of the Health Ministry. The course is organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the Health Ministry and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).

Addressing the opening ceremony of the seminar the director of primary health care, Dr. Sulaiman Qub'ain, said that the seminar is the first activity of the WHO regional centre for environmental health in Jordan. He also welcomed the establishment of this centre in Amman and said that it will benefit countries in the

During his visit Dr. Hamzeh attended celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the Egyptian Health Ministry and which were inaugurated by Egyptian Prime Minister Ali Lutfi who deputised for President Hosni Mubarak in presenting the health ministers of Jordan, Sudan and Bahrain with token gifts.

Dr. Hamzeh toured a number of pharmaceutical industries in Egypt which he said produce 82 per cent of Egypt's needs. He also visited hospitals and attended a celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the Egyptian pharmaceutical industry.

During the visit Dr. Hamzeh met with the Egyptian prime minister to review Jordanian-Egyptian relations in health-related affairs.

Mediterranean region, including Jordan and Arab countries. UNRWA representative Kamal Abdullah thanked the Jordanian government for hosting the seminar and he stressed its importance in enriching and promoting the knowledge of participants. WHO representative Al Sadeq Attallah also said that the course aims at discussing the role of workers in the health control field to define the important role which will be played by these staff in achieving health for all by 2000.

Taking part in the seminar are health workers from Jordan and from Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

## Alert shopkeeper helps Amman police apprehend thief, conman

AMMAN (J.T.) — A 33-year-old conman has been apprehended by police in Amman for committing several frauds, a number of thefts and posing as a policeman, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper on Saturday.

The report said that the man, identified only as MAA, telephoned a local store selling electrical appliances and told the proprietor that he would send a colleague to the store on the following day to purchase a number of items. On March 21, 1986, the man went in person to the store to purchase a television and a video and he produced a forged identity card which said that he was a policeman. The storekeeper believed the man and accepted JD 350 in cash as the first instalment for a JD 750 purchase of video and television sets, according to the report.

The report said that the man called at the store on the following day and said that he wanted to buy four other sets to be paid for in instalments. The storekeeper became suspicious and called the police authorities to get further information about the man and was

told that there was no police officer with that name in the force. The police department asked the storeowner to keep in touch with the man in order that they could question the man. Later, an appointment was made between the storeowner and the man and the police also turned up to question the man.

The report went on to say that the man escaped after being escorted to the police station and when he threatened police officers with a gun. After a chase in which four police patrol cars took part, the police recaptured the conman, the report added.

The newspaper said that the man later admitted having committed several thefts and other fraudulent actions whereupon the police searched his home and seized several items including a false passport and a cheque book.

The man said he was prompted to get the video and the television sets after reading a newspaper advertisement about credit facilities given to members of the public if they buy electrical appliances from that store. He also admitted selling stolen goods.

## Talhouni addresses IPU conference in Mexico City

Senate member outlines King's efforts to achieve peace, reiterates Jordan's backing for Iraq in Gulf war

MEXICO CITY (Petra) — Member of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni has said that His Majesty King Hussein has given his time and efforts to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable peace in the Middle East based on the principle of exchanging land for peace, the United Nations Charter and Arab summit resolutions.

Addressing the 75th conference of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU), currently being held in Mexico City, Mr. Talhouni said that the King's efforts aimed at finding a negotiated settlement to the Palestinian question within the framework of an international peace conference which would be attended by the U.N. Security Council's five permanent members and which would include the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that a solution to the Palestinian question should lead to a total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967.

Mr. Talhouni, who is heading a Jordanian parliamentary delegation to the conference, discussed the main regions of conflict in the world and urged participants to exert all efforts to resolve international problems which endanger world peace and security.

Mr. Talhouni reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in its war against Iran and for Iraq's efforts to put an end to the 66-month old war.

"Jordan has supported Iraq from the beginning of the war," he said. "Our support for Iraq stemmed from Jordan's commitment to the Arab League and the Joint Arab Defence Agreement and to the Iraqi people and armed forces," he added.

The Jordanian position in support for Iraq was enhanced by the fact that the Iraqi government has accepted all peace initiatives and mediation efforts to end the war while Iran has completely rejected all such efforts, Mr. Talhouni said.

Mr. Talhouni warned of the continuation of the arms race between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and he said that all efforts to stop the arms race and to initiate disarmament talks between

the two superpowers have failed. He criticised the American Strategic Defence Initiative, or Star Wars plan, saying that such a plan would lead to the destruction of the earth. He urged parliamentarians to contribute to efforts to maintain world peace and security.

North-South gap

Mr. Talhouni also pointed out the growing economic and social gap between the North and the South. "While the North is becoming richer, the South is becoming poorer," he said. "The deteriorating economic and social conditions in developing countries threaten to increase international tension and instability," he warned.

Mr. Talhouni said that wars and instability still affect many regions of the world, including Nicaragua, Sudan, Chad and Lebanon.

He said that all these tragedies took place within the sight of world leaders and international institutions which are handling them with statements and resolutions "the effect of which we all know."

Mr. Talhouni said that since constitutions in all countries stipulate that people exercise power through their representatives, then parliamentarians are directly concerned with decisions which affect nations and the world at large.

Addressing the parliamentarians, Mr. Talhouni said that the peoples' representatives have an important role in handling human rights issues, including disarmament and world peace.

Mexican newspapers described the speech as moderate and politically acceptable and said that it should be considered as a parliamentary document. The newspapers said that the speech reflected

lected a clear picture of the situation in the Middle East, the Iran-Iraq war and the Lebanese tragedy and their influence on world peace and security.

Political committee meets

The conference's political committee held a meeting Friday during which it discussed a draft resolution related to the implementation of United Nations resolutions including those of the Security Council on the Palestinian question, Lebanon and the Iran-Iraq war.

The conference's general secretariat decided to adopt the political committee's resolution to be added on the agenda of the 75th conference of the International Parliamentary Union.

At the beginning of Friday's session, the Swedish delegate asked the conference to postpone the introduction of the draft resolution until the next IPU session to be held next year in Argentina in order to have more time to study it. Jordanian deputies Khalil Salem, Salman Qudah and Edward Khamis opposed the proposal by the Swedish delegate and stressed the need to debate the draft resolution at this session. The Canadian speaker at the session put the Swedish proposal to the vote and it was defeated.

Israeli delegate walks out

The political committee then started its deliberations and the Israeli delegate, who said that the resolution called for wiping out Israel's existence, walked out from the session. This action was described by several members of the committee as "a manifestation of Israel's disregard for resolutions issued by the United Nations, the Security Council and the IPU."

The chairman of the political committee decided to name delegates from Senegal, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, India, Nepal, Iraq, Iran, Norway and Belgium, to be on the drafting committee for the resolution due to differences among delegates on the final draft.

## Agricultural experts gather to discuss horticulture in the Arab World

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan has made good progress in increasing agricultural production and has achieved self-sufficiency in the production of certain types of crops despite its limited means and resources, Ministry of Agriculture Under Secretary Salem Al Lawzi said here Saturday.

Addressing the opening session of the first Arab conference on horticulture, Dr. Lawzi said that within its national development plans Jordan has carried out schemes to have more than half a million dunams of land under permanent irrigation to grow vegetables and fruit. He said Jordan is now applying agricultural cropping patterns in order to organise production to meet the local demand and to marketing surplus crops abroad.

Jordan, like other countries in the region, faces problems concerning the proper exploitation of gardens and it is hoped this conference will help shed light on solutions for these problems, Dr. Lawzi added.

Dr. Lawzi, who deputised for Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhan in opening the conference, urged delegates to help their governments step up investments in the field of agriculture and to give proper attention to agricultural research and extension in addition to using improved seeds and modern farming techniques.

Production from small holdings

According to Dr. Lawzi small

holdings in the Arab World have been producing more and more vegetables and fruits, amounting to nearly 95 per cent of the Arab nation's needs whereas cereal production only amounts to half the requirements for the region, despite the availability of water and land.

Also addressing the opening session was Dr. Hassan Juma'a, director of the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD), who said that Arab countries should cooperate to achieve agricultural integration with capital from one country invested in another where crops can be produced in abundance. In this way, the Arabs can bridge the gap between food production and consumption which, he said, if left untackled would become wider.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Pharmacists send cable to Regent

AMMAN (J.T.) — Delegates to the Third Jordanian Pharmacy Conference, which recently concluded its meetings in Amman, have sent a cable to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, expressing their appreciation for his patronising their conference. In the cable, they voiced determination to pursue efforts to serve the Jordanian public and to help the government draw up sound health policies. The delegates issued a number of recommendations regarding prescriptions and drug manufacturing.

### Cabinet okays SSC compensation rule

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has endorsed a decision by the Social Security Corporation (SSC) to introduce regulations to pay compensation to workers employed by municipal and village councils. SSC compensation is normally paid for old age, death and occupational injuries. Regulations will be back dated and applied from Nov. 1, 1984, a cabinet statement said.

### Majali issues memo on official vehicles

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali Saturday issued a statement instructing government departments to write the name of their departments on vehicles which they use in order to facilitate contacts with such vehicles while they are in operation on their daily duties. The circular also requested that all government vehicles only be used for official government business.

### JEA switches on 90% of rural areas

AMMAN (Petra) — The total number of villages supplied with electricity at the end of 1985 was 553 housing 991,000 people or nearly 90 per cent of those living in rural regions of the Kingdom, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) on Saturday. The bulletin said that the JEA will supply electricity to another 92 villages in Jordan during 1986, thereby providing electric power to 94 per cent of rural regions.

### Kellani returns from Hungary

AMMAN (Petra) — Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) President Mohammad Saleh Al Kellani returned to Amman Friday after a week-long visit to Hungary at the invitation of the under-secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of State for Water Affairs. During the visit Mr. Kellani visited drinking and waste water projects, dams and water treatment stations in Hungary. Mr. Kellani and the Hungarian official agreed to exchange information related to water and sewerage.

### CSCC marks ninth anniversary

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Service Consumer Corporation (CSCC) Saturday celebrated its ninth anniversary. On the occasion, a celebration was held at Al Hussein Youth City attended by former CSCC directors and board members as well as Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Al Saqqaf.

### Princess Wijdan opens art display

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Wijdan Ali Saturday opened an art exhibition by Diana Hajjar Shamounki at the Petra Bank Gallery in Amman. The eight-day exhibition displays 50 paintings depicting the Jordanian environment and national heritage. Princess Wijdan is president of the Royal Society for Fine Arts. Attending the opening ceremony were guests and art lovers.

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## Sunday's Economic Pulse

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

## World Bank report confused Jordanian economists

THE development Report of the World Bank (1985) stated that the real economic growth in Jordan during the ten years 1973-1983 averaged 11.1 per cent, the highest in the world. Many of us here in Jordan were excited by this international testimony. We started to quote this figure in economic writings and formal speeches as evidence that the Jordanian economic growth was excellent.

The fact that the economic growth in Jordan during this period was excellent is beyond doubt, and was never challenged, but we are not required or expected to be number one among all countries of third, second, and first worlds in economic growth.

As a matter of fact, our official statistics, especially the National Accounts published by the Department of Statistics and the Central Bank of Jordan did not claim that we have achieved such a high percentage in real growth.

Why then, should we conveniently pick up this figure from the World Bank report, as long as it is not confirmed by our own official accounts?

It is evident that the World Bank did not directly conduct any surveys on Jordan, so that it may come up with different figures. The only source of information that were available to the World Bank compilers were statistics issued by our own governmental departments. Such statistics, as we

have already observed, do not claim that the average growth rate for the years 1973-1983 was 11.1 per cent or any double digit figure.

It is true that the subject decade comprised nine golden years. Gross National Product had reached its bottom in the early seventies due to internal civil insecurity, Arab financial siege and the closure of borders and skies. The restoration of law, order and stability, and the normalisation of relations with our Arab neighbours were, in themselves, sufficient to start a major improvement in economic performance. Economic development continued and reached its peak until the first half of 1982, after which, recession hit and is still lingering.

The comparison of the highest point in the cycle with the lowest point will inevitably reflect a high growth rate. However, the official statistics state that the real growth rate was not 11.1 per cent as the World Bank concluded, but 9.5 per cent, which is still very high and justifies our pride.

The only explanation one can think of for the discrepancy in the World Bank report is that the latter has translated the figures of the gross domestic product to dollars to facilitate intercountry comparisons.

The decline in the exchange rate of the dollar and the corresponding appreciation of the Jordan dinar during the same period by about 17 per cent

meant an accounting growth of 1.6 per cent per annum, which is the difference between the World Bank's figure of 11.1 per cent and the 9.5 per cent figure arrived at by national accounts.

We are of course justified to pride ourselves with the economic performance during these nine golden years. However, our pride does not justify the acceptance of a faulty figure resulting from the mere translation of local currency to the U.S. dollar.

We should also take into account that the translation of the figures of the gross domestic product for the years 1982-1985 from dinars into dollars, after the rise of the dollar by some 22 per cent, wrongly

reflects a nominal decline in the Jordanian economy expressed in dollar terms.

It is also worth mentioning that the same report of the World Bank states that the average growth rate of gross national product in Jordan during the period 1965-1983 was 6.9 per cent. However, the problem with this is that the report includes figures for the occupied West Bank. This method renders the outcome difficult to understand without substantial adjustments and classifications, especially when every one knows that the West Bank economy declined under occupation, compared to the thriving economy of the East Bank.

## Split vision for terrorists

LET a hundred opinions flourish and a hundred roses bloom in democratic America, where a lie repeated hundred times may be taken for the truth. No doubt, for ambitious, power-hungry politicians, democracy is a handy double-edged sword which can be used for or against someone, to twist and turn personal issues into party issues, to manipulate party interests into national interests and to transform national failures into international concerns to the point of absolute absurdity. For example, witness the Reagan administration's preoccupation with the rising wave of so-called international terrorism, the root cause of which may easily be traced to the utter failure of America's time-worn policies as self-proclaimed international policeman around the world since World War II.

Mr. Reagan's description of Colonel Qadhafi or anyone else as a "terrorist" or a "mad dog" sounds something like the pot calling the kettle black. If Qadhafi is being accused of staging state-sponsored terrorism he must also be perceived to be pursuing it with an ultimate aim of teaching a lesson to the U.S., which, for all those who are aware of Middle East political history, has been very stubbornly supporting Israel in its warlike policies against the Palestinians for the past forty years. In order to make those policies successful, despite international protests and opposition, the U.S. has been pumping a lot of funds and weapons into Israel on a high priority basis.

The Israelis continue undisturbed in carrying out their racist anti-Arab policies in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The Arabs are harassed; their villages and settlements are erased; their development projects are stifled by poor funding; and their children are deprived of adequate educational facilities. If they dare raise their voices against unjust laws, they are maltreated, tortured, imprisoned or deported. The world community has condemned Israel for its blatant human rights violations, but not the U.S.

Why doesn't America say Israel has committed aggression on Palestine and that this aggression should be terminated and its effects redressed, in all fairness? Why doesn't the U.S. restrain the Zionists from committing murders of innocent Arab people on the West Bank and Gaza? Why doesn't the U.S. discourage and condemn the creeping annexation of the occupied territories by Israel's settlement policy, which is aimed at totally obliterating the indelible Arab character of the West Bank and Gaza? The stark failure to do all these indicates that the U.S. approves terrorism as an appropriate means for Israel to establish its political legitimacy in somebody else's land. By supporting Israeli terrorism, the U.S. stands self-condemned and forfeits the right to point an accusing finger at other nations for supporting terrorist activities.

What the U.S. needs is a political metamorphosis, through a critique of its own behaviour in international relations. The U.S. takes pride in its democratic system. But this can shine as an ornament for a nation only when it has acquired the capability of displaying a political maturity that can unreservedly concede others' legitimate rights in the whirlpool of world politics.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Egypt's submission to Camp David

ISRAEL seems to be going ahead with plans for applying the so-called autonomy rule in the territories it has occupied since 1967. Israeli sources reported that Prime Minister Shimon Peres had discussed this idea with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during Peres' visit to the United States two weeks ago. What attracts the observer's eye is the on-going Egyptian-Israeli contacts over this subject, the latest sign of which was a meeting held between the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Muhammad Bassiouni and the Israeli prime minister and foreign minister in the wake of another Egyptian minister's visit to Israel. It is becoming clear that Egypt is being involved in one way or another in applying the autonomy rule in Gaza in implementation of the Camp David agreement which provided that autonomy rule should be applied in Gaza as a first step. At the time of signing the Camp David agreement, Egypt and Israel held different views as to the interpretation of the terms of the agreement with regard to the autonomy rule. Egypt has insisted that this means self-determination for the Palestinians an opportunity to conduct their day to day life and business, but would not give them self-determination. We are really at a loss in explaining the current Israeli-Egyptian contacts over the autonomy rule. Have the two sides agreed on a unified formula on autonomy rule, and would this formula be applied to the West Bank as well? This is an outstanding question that indeed requires a good answer explaining Egypt's role and stand.

## Al Dustour: U.S. undermining of U.N. role

THE United Nations seems to be facing the most crucial crisis in its history so far. For the first time since its establishment 40 years ago, the United Nations has announced austerity plans for three successive times since the beginning of 1986 with the purpose of dealing with its financial difficulties. The deficit in the United Nations budget is estimated at \$800 million, nearly one third of the organisation's total annual budget. It is regrettable to see the United Nations facing this crisis at a time when it is in dire need of support for its different activities. It is regrettable to see the rich nations failing to fulfil their duty towards the international community by holding back contributions to the world organisations to enable it to implement its projects around the globe, and help establish justice and stability world-wide. In the past 40 years, the United Nations, acting through its different agencies, has succeeded in helping poor nations to develop economically and socially, and has successfully contributed towards keeping peace in a number of turbulent regions. It also helped the fight against racial discrimination, civil liberties and aggression, preventing the strong from imposing their will over the weak. It is a pity to see the United Nations being exposed to political pressure from the United States which has refused to pay up its contribution to the U.N. agencies because it aims at imposing hegemony over the world organisation. Furthermore, the United States has been intent on undermining the role of the United Nations by vetoing any resolution that would have condemned Israel's actions that endanger world peace.

## Sawt Al Shaab: Israeli evil designs

ISRAEL has just announced plans for settling 7,000 Palestinian refugees in the occupied Gaza Strip. These refugees will be brought into occupied Palestine from Egypt after they had spent years away from their homeland. This announcement caused alarm to the Israeli settlers in the Gaza Strip because they do not want to see Palestinians back on their homeland, but would rather want to dominate the whole of Palestine. The arrangement with Egypt could have been reached through negotiations going on between the two sides over Tabah but this modest repatriation is good and gives the refugees the chance to establish their existence over their own territory. However, should this repatriation prove to be part of a plan to impose the so-called Palestinian autonomy rule in the Gaza Strip, the move could be dangerous and harmful to the rights of the Palestinians. Israel has been trying hard to apply such autonomy rule which concentrates the de facto situation and endorses Israel's permanent occupation of the Palestinian land. This autonomy rule does not give the Palestinians their full rights in their homeland. What the Arabs want are the full right of the Palestinians in their own land and this can never be achieved without a unified and a strong Arab nation.

## Western journalists give account of visit to a Bulgarian ethnic town

By Peter Humphrey  
Reuter

KARDZHALI, Bulgaria — The people of this Bulgarian town, most of them ethnic Turks, glanced nervously over their shoulders when approached by Western reporters.

Around the journalists, who made a brief visit to the town at the invitation of the Bulgarian authorities, secret police hovered anxiously.

The residents of Kardzhali, 100 km from Bulgaria's southern border with Turkey, are among hundreds of thousands who last year gave up the Turkish names their families used for generations and adopted Bulgarian names.

The authorities said it was a voluntary gesture of loyalty to their state, a restoration of real Slav identity to people forced to become Muslim during 500 years under the old Ottoman empire.

The people themselves, in quickly snatched interviews often interrupted by plainclothes police, told a different tale — one of imprisonment and shooting of those who resisted.

And Turkey has accused Bulgaria of forced assimilation of people of Turkish origin.

In Kardzhali one middle-aged Muslim told one and a fellow-journalist during our visit last weekend:

"I could get two years in prison just for talking to you."

The Muslim constantly looked round him to make sure nobody was eavesdropping.

He said he has changed his name from Mehmet, common among Turks, to a Bulgarian one which he asked us not to use.

"Many people are in prison," he said, gesturing as if to indicate handcuffs.

"The journalists declared their occupation to anyone they spoke to. Several times those interviewed in bars and cafes started to talk but would stop and disperse when a man came up behind them and whispered in their ear."

Was there violence between Muslims and security forces? "Yes, yes, between December 1984 and March 1985," he said. He gestured again to imitate a soldier cradling a machine pistol and imitated shooting. Were people killed? "Yes." How many — five, 10, 15, 20? "Oh, more. Many."

Eight journalists, who later compared notes, heard similar accounts, communicating with local people in Russian, Bulgarian and several West European languages.

They were brought to this town of 40,000 people by the authorities to counter allegations in the West, including a report by the human rights group Amnesty International, of a brutal campaign against the ethnic Turks.

Bulgaria has denied that its Muslim minority is being in any way ill treated.

One denial called the allegations "a hysterical, slanderous campaign by Turkey, which is trying to justify its interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign Bulgarian state."

Last week three Western reporters were stopped by police when they tried to enter Kardzhali, founded by Turks in the early Ottoman period. The journalists were sent back to Sofia.

The official trip was arranged after complaints by the three to the official Bulgarian spokesman

Boyko Traikov, who said Western journalists were arrogant, prejudiced and dishonest in their reporting of the Bulgarian Turkish issue.

Traikov told those on the official visit they would see the truth for themselves and could do what they liked in Kardzhali.

They chose not to attend formal interviews with town spokesmen but sought comments from the townspeople themselves.

An old man sidled up to two reporters in a side street. "Are you Bulgarian?" they asked. "Yes," he replied, then, after a moment's thought, he said: "I am Turkish."

What was it like during the name-changing campaign? "It was awful. They shot many," they shot people? "They shot many," he repeated, using the German word *schossen*. "I don't know how many, but it was many."

The old man kept saying the police were everywhere. When he left two smartly-dressed men pursued him and stopped him. The reporters did not see what happened to him afterwards.

Two reporters were invited into the home of a Muslim who had changed his name to Sergei. His wife looked frantically out of the window.

Lack of a common language foiled attempts to communicate with the man. After five minutes three plainclothes men walked in and the reporters had to leave.

A man in his 20s waiting for a bus said: "People had to change their names from things like Yusuf to Ivan. Speaking Turkish is not permitted at work, at school or on the streets."

The U.S. State Department has alleged that there is clear evidence the Bulgarian authorities have launched a campaign to obliterate

the identity of the Turkish minority. But the Bulgarian government has referred to the minority as "Turkified Bulgarians" now returning to the Bulgarian family.

A group of youths in a Kardzhali park said people who refused to change their names were arrested. They said Turkish was banned in the streets but many older people spoke it at home.

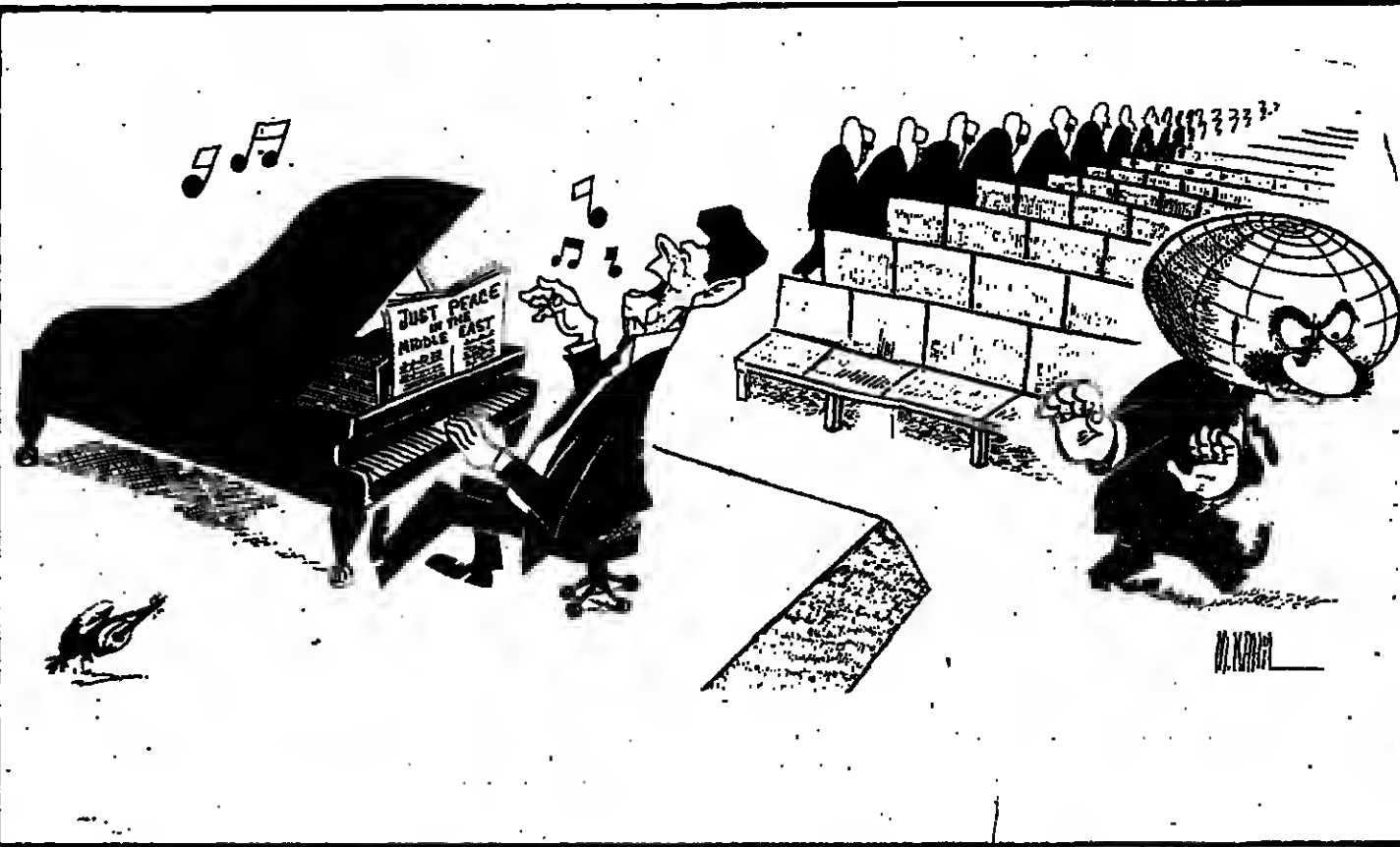
The journalists declared their occupation to anyone they spoke to. Several times those interviewed in bars and cafes started to talk but would stop and disperse when a man came up behind them and whispered in their ear.

The government says there are no Turks in Bulgaria. The 1965 census listed nearly one million ethnic Turks, but they are not mentioned in the 1985 census.

The authorities say they are not interfering in Muslim religious practices. Several old men were seen praying in the main mosque here.

Back in Sofia an official attached to the Communist Party central committee, informed of the information gathered by the journalists in Kardzhali, threw up his arms and said: "We haven't heard these things here."

The Bulgarian news agency BTA has said Bulgaria is an open country visited each year by hundreds of tourists, journalists and diplomats.



## Soviets watch the Estonian experiment

Soviet planners seeking faster economic growth are watching closely as the Baltic republic of Estonia experiments with greater local autonomy, reports David Maclean, recently in Tallinn.

IF Soviet economic reform can be said to have a leading edge, Estonia is it. With a small population of 1.5 million people and a Scandinavian sense of efficiency, this Baltic republic makes a good laboratory.

The admiring way in which Mr. Abel Aganbegyan, chief economic adviser to Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has talked recently of the Estonian experiments indicates that he would like to see the changes spread to the rest of the country.

Estonia is unique among Soviet republics in having reforms going on in agriculture, industry and services, including family farms, direct retail outlets for consumer goods manufacturers and greater profit incentives. Local initiative has played a large part in the reforms, possibly for cultural reasons or perhaps because Estonia, like the other Soviet Baltic states and Eastern Europe, has lived with central planning for fewer years than the rest of the Soviet Union.

Most of the management changes in Estonian agriculture and services were home-grown ideas, and in the centrally-conceived industrial reform Estonia successfully fought the Moscow Domestic Trade Ministry to have retailers included in the experiment and producers allowed to set up their own shops.

Perhaps the best, or at least broadest, achievement has been in agriculture, where, unlike most of the rest of the Soviet Union, the average basic wage in Estonia (260 roubles, or \$364, a month in 1985) now outstrips that in industry (215 roubles, or \$301).

Estonian annual income is two and a half times the national average. Against the Soviet trend, there is a modest net migration from the towns back to the countryside.

One reason for this is that Estonia was the first region, starting in the mid-1970s, to combine management of agriculture with most of its supplier industries, in a way that has now been imitated across the country.

Not only did planning improve under this system, but more money was spent on housing, shops and schools, to mitigate what Marx called the idiosyncrasy of rural life. A disadvantage, according to Mr. Olev Lugas of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, is that the enterprises which make agricultural machinery and fertiliser remain outside these regional agro-industrial organisations.

Estonia now has another novel idea up its collective sleeve: introduction of a differentiated agricultural rent to create equal financial conditions for farms on good and bad land. As Mr. Lugas and his colleagues explain it, the problem is that for the purpose of fixing wholesale farm prices, the

vast Soviet Union is divided into just three zones.

Since farm prices cannot be properly differentiated to reflect land differences inside these enormous geographical zones, a variable rent should be introduced. The idea remains in political limbo at present because of powerful consumer objections that introducing land rents will raise food prices.

For a little over a year, Estonian light industry has, under the national experiment started by the late Mr. Yuri Andropov, faced new rewards and penalties. Tallinn's Marat Textile Company has one startling result to report: a productivity increase last year of 18.6 per cent, compared with a 10.5 per cent target.

The new system gives customers greater powers over producers like Marat, which last year paid some 700,000 roubles in fines for complaints about its packaging. But it also requires fewer production targets and lets its workers dispose of more of the profits.

Mrs. Elli Ruben, Marat's personnel director, says she is looking forward to the new freedom won from the Moscow Trade Ministry for Estonian consumer goods companies to set up their own downtown shops.

The Estonian experiment attracting most national attention involves Elektron, a chain of 48 television repair shops around the republic. Under the old system workers kept only 35 kopecks for every one rouble of repair work they did, so many did business on

the side (or on the left, as the Russians say).

The new deal, which affects 24 of Elektron's shops, allows workers to keep all the profit on any business above a certain target.

The upshot, says Mr. Vello Rink, Elektron's director, is that repairs take two to three days, compared with 10 to 14 days before, and the shops provide new services such as home visits by repairmen.

Productivity has risen by 40 to 50 per cent, and wages in line with this, to 350 roubles a month or more.

Mr. Rink is particularly pleased that he has got the republic's planners to agree to give his company a "stable" target of a 60 per cent increase in output over 1986-90. He says the normal annual ratcheting up of targets in line with previous year's performance robs workers of profit and incentive.

The Elektron director reports Mr. Aganbegyan on a recent visit to Tallinn as questioning whether targets were really needed for service industries, whose only function was customer satisfaction.

Mr. Rink himself says he can foresee a situation with targets eliminated from services.

Estonia's chief planner, Mr. Gustav Tynispeeg, says all these experiments show "how socialism can work." The question remaining, however, is how well they can be translated to the many other poorer parts of the Soviet Union which lack the flexibility of Estonia — Financial Times news feature.

## Self-appointed prophet runs for president in Colombia

By Giles Trequesser  
Reuter

BOGOTA — An odd blend of williness and charisma, supported by mysticism and religious paraphernalia, have converted a self-appointed prophet into Colombia's most unexpected candidate for presidential elections next month.

Critics of Regina Betancourt de Liska, who calls herself Regina once (Regina eleven), are scathing about her. But the small, bouncy woman of 49 has won the hearts and minds of thousands of Colombians, mostly from the urban working class and uneducated, with a canny mixture of populism and occultism.

Regina claims to be not only a prophet, but a seer, a faith healer and the country's most honest politician.

She burst onto the political scene in 1980 by getting elected to two city councils, in Bogota and Medellin.

Three years earlier, she had grabbed the headlines and outraged the Roman Catholic hierarchy by celebrating a mass at the

Bogota cathedral for her 40th birthday and addressing her supporters from the pulpit.

Today, she is confidently running for president, and her message is simple: health, money and love, and an end to what she denounces as rampant political corruption and patronage.

Sitting on a throne-like chair in her office she said everything was illegal in this country, nobody respected the constitution and the traditional political parties were not interested in helping the people.

This platform of doing away with inbred, traditional politicians has paid off, and catapulted her not only to city council in the past but to a seat in the house of representatives for the Antioquia province in parliamentary elections on March 9.

The two main parties, Liberal and Conservative, have dominated Colombia since independence from Spain in 1819.

The recent polls confirmed the stability of the rigid two-party system with Liberal Party leader Virgilio Barco, 64, emerging as strong favourite for the presidential elections on May 25.

Regina alleged she was robbed of some 200,000 votes in the polls and accused the two parties of massive fraud and vote-rigging.

Her "temple," amid factories and warehouses in Bogota's western industrial district, contains an auditorium, a dental clinic and drugstore, a cafeteria — all services available at low cost — a printing press and a travel agency.

Every day, thousands pass through the "temple" to use its premises or hear the word of the one they call "madre" (mother).

On Palm Sunday, more than 2,000 followers packed the auditorium to attend a "ritual mass". Each one carried a "magnetized" palm branch for 100 pesos (40 cents).

To the screams of delight from the crowd, Regina made a graceful, if staged, entrance and the people counted to 10 and then exclaimed: "Regina once, viva Regina once."

Regina told Reuters that when she was four she made mental contact with Angelo Roncalli, who was to become Pope John XXIII. She said the figure "eleven" was given to her by Roncalli because

he was himself 10th in the line of prophets.

"Only help people find powers hidden within themselves," she said adding, without a smile, that if elected she would provide jobs for everyone within six months.

She said her powers included the capacity to move clouds and stressed that she correctly predicted last November's devastating eruption of the Nevado de Ruiz volcano in central Colombia that left an estimated 23,000 people dead.

She sent a telegram to President Belisario Betancourt on September 23 warning of an imminent disaster. It was published in some provincial papers. The eruption occurred on November 13.

"She gave me health and love," said Maria Canillo Plasas, 60, one of the 2.2 million followers Regina claims to have in a country of 28 million.

"She helped me to find God in me. She spreads goodness. She has no political intentions, only to help the people," she added, her Indian rounded face, irradiating with happiness at the end of Palm Sunday mass.



## Soya-tech' for Zambian infants

Zambian scientists have developed a new soya bean-maize baby food supplement which is nutritionally equivalent to meat and milk, but much cheaper and easier to obtain.

KITWE, Zambia — Scientists at Zambia's National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) have developed a cheap, effective and locally available antidote for malnutrition. Their new soya bean-maize compound may help many thousands of children to survive the risky transition from mother's milk to adult food.

Two new supplements, "Nutritix" and "Formula A," which are based on soya beans and maize, were tested on children suffering from nutritional and deficiency diseases at Zambia's University Teaching Hospital.

According to a report of the clinical evaluation, "Children responded well to Nutritix compared to the currently used diet based on imported products."

Zambia's child mortality rate has tended to follow the ups and downs of its economy in recent years. In 1980, 18 per cent of child hospital deaths were from malnutrition, nearly double the 1973 figure. It is the lack of suitable food for children between six months and two years old, rather than an absolute scarcity, which is the problem.

Infants of weaning age have high energy and protein requirements but have digestive systems that cannot handle many adult foods. The staple foods of the poor — maize meal, sorghum, cassava — tend to be bulky and low in energy. A child may well eat enough of them to satisfy its hunger without meeting its nutritional requirements.

This "hidden hunger" can impair growth and normal development long before it becomes visible in the form of the obvious signs of malnutrition such as a swollen belly, spindly limbs, lassitude or a wizened face.

The new food supplements are prepared by milling roasted, deh-

ulled soya beans into a flour, which is then mixed with maize flour. The powdered food can then be diluted with sterile water to a milk-like consistency. To keep costs down, the NCSR developed an inexpensive soya bean milling process and designed a cheap roaster which can be manufactured locally.

Soya is high in protein (40 per cent by weight) and unsaturated oils, providing all the essential protein building blocks which human beings must obtain from food. Maize contains some amino acids and supplies energy. Taken together the soya and maize flours have a net utilisable protein value

(the percentage of the protein in food which the body is actually able to use) surpassing that of meat.

Tests conducted at the university hospital showed that two groups of malnourished children, one of whom was fed a diet in which formula A was substituted for meat and milk, showed "no significant difference in either clinical recovery or biochemical changes."

The two supplements will be a boon to Zambian mothers who have been faced with a chronic shortage of baby foods, and whose long working day may leave them little time to prepare such foods from scratch. Formerly imported from Europe, baby foods have become increasingly rare and expensive as Zambia's trade gap wid-

ens. Commercial use of soya beans in Zambia started with the manufacture of soya-enriched sprouts in the Copperbelt and spread to other areas. Bakers are enthusiastic about the addition of soya flour to commercial breads since the oil-rich bean does away with the need to add imported margarine.

As China and Japan have shown, the potential for foods made from soya is limited only by people's imagination and taste buds. Zambia's malnourished babies are acquiring the taste early — Earthscan.

Francis Mwanza is a Zambian journalist specialising in environment and development issues.



Zambian children listen as a teacher explains the value of nutritious foods produced locally (Earthscan photo)

## Saving costs — Just In Time

Walter Ellis finds a radical approach to production is saving costs dramatically for its practitioners, through cutting down inventory.

LONDON — "Just in time" may still sound to most people more like an exclamation following a last-minute escape from the jaws of fate than a breakthrough in production management. But an increasing number of Western companies can testify to the merits of this Japanese approach to increasing manufacturing efficiency while holding down overheads.

In Europe, Just In Time (JIT) is already operated by Renault, Volkswagen, Bosch, Ford and IBM, among others. U.K. practitioners include Rolls-Royce, Cummins Engines and Babcock International. The first-ever Just In Time conference in the U.K. is to be held in London this month (April).

The theory of JIT is beguilingly simple. A company organises its production so that its raw materials are delivered within hours rather than weeks of their being used and with products being made only as they are required for customers. Thus, stocks, with their heavy costs, wither away and business uses less capital.

According to Ingersoll Engineers, a business consultancy and joint-organiser of the London conference, JIT began in Japan as early as the 1930s as a method of rationalising the relationship between high volume manufacturers and their suppliers.

Japanese managers had briefly tried following the Western concept of building for stock but had soon become awash with unsold production. To them, hulking warehouses represented wasted money. They therefore set about producing only for immediate demand, turning their supplies of raw materials into finished products and selling them on to customers virtually without interruption. Staffing was reduced, production was smooth and accounting did not have to place a value on assets festering on shelves.

For years, the practice was largely disregarded by Western competitors, which tended to ascribe Japan's commercial success solely to hard work, plant trade unions

and a knack for cashing in on a good idea. Only in the past 10 years has the role played by JIT become apparent. U.S. industry was the first to wake up, though British companies are now taking notice.

Two questions arise. If the chain linking suppliers, manufacturers and consumers is disrupted, will the intended smooth operation of the system not go awry? And will lack of stocks and a process geared to the batch-of-one concept not lead to a manufacturer unable to meet sudden surges in demand?

Supporters of JIT believe that neither problem need arise. Suppliers, it is argued, have nothing to fear from reduced but more frequent deliveries. If the manufacturer thrives, so will its suppliers. Moreover, if the supplier itself introduces JIT principles, the chain is extended and supply and demand achieve an easy harmony. It all sounds very Japanese; the trick, evidently, is to approach it with the same flexibility of mind.

Coping with rising demand is not excluded either, though — on the assumption that JIT becomes a widespread practice — demands itself is supposed to rise steadily, without hiccups. Efficiency attainable with a single unit is not lost when the batch enlarges to 10. Suppliers continue to be measured against the market demand and there are still no inventories of unsold goods.

Teething problems in the supply and batch-manufacturing areas are bound to occur. Advocates of JIT believe that these do not invalidate the system. The point stressed is that the more JIT becomes the norm, the greater are the gains all round.

In manufacturing, the most obvious application of JIT is in inventory control. Stocks held across the whole of British industry were valued at £41 billion (\$60 billion) at the end of 1984, and the cost of carrying this huge volume of unused materials put at £10 billion per year.

A UK version of the JIT principle in the convert is the Rolls-Royce which recently opened a workshop in

Derby for the production of compressor and turbine discs used in jet engines. The new facility, known as AIMS (Advanced Integrated Manufacturing System), is organised along JIT lines. Rolls expects to make considerable savings as a result and even hopes to be in a position where it can bill its customers before paying its suppliers.

Before it began to rationalise disc production, Rolls was seriously worried by the scale of its inventories. Finished parts worth millions of pounds were simply sitting around waiting for an order to justify their costs. Moreover, in the manufacturing process itself, nine parts were queuing while a tenth was machined.

Today, computerisation and the organisation of machines in production "cells," together with the rapid internal movement of parts by automatically guided vehicles, have completed a revolution in disc production. Two thousand tools have been replaced by 100. Machine setting and production lead-times have been reduced dramatically and inventories are already a thing of the past. Now units are built only as required.

The effect of such a change in techniques of production inevitably has its impact on supplies. Bob Callahan, Ingersoll's president, maintains that relationships between suppliers, manufacturers and customers are often at odds with each other. He argues that if JIT is established throughout the length of a production chain, there is much greater integration of processes and accounting and each participant benefits from knowing exactly what the other wants.

Cummins Engines appears already to have solved the problem with suppliers. Its new JIT-based plant in Darlington, north Yorkshire, which produces truck engines, maintains stocks of parts sufficient for two days only. Suppliers deliver straight to the assembly truck and are happy to turn up two or three times a week with fresh components. Inventories have been reduced to a minimum.

Alistair Hunter, director of manufacturing services, gives part

of the credit for this smooth arrangement to Nissan of Japan, which has established its nearby U.K. plant in Washington, on classic JIT lines. "They have beaten suppliers over the head round here," he says. "It doesn't come as a surprise to suppliers any more."

In Scotland, Cummins is to spend £8 million over the next 18 months building a new line for the production of engine connecting rods. Traditionally, con-rods have been made on a highly specialised basis, with separate assembly lines dedicated to each size of rod. Now, under JIT principles, continuous production can be achieved for any rod with centres measuring between 8 ins and 18 ins.

Callahan believes that the banks would be hard-hit by a widespread acceptance of JIT. "Every vendor," he says, "with the exception of the provider of raw materials, has his own suppliers. The chain is long and the banks are heavily involved, taking their 18 per cent at every stage."

Peter Dempsey, chief executive of Ingersoll, agrees: "Banks can't live on the lethargy of traditional manufacturing management any longer by leading money to buy inventory. Take away inventory and you change the capital structure of industry and the role of the banking community."

Babcock International, the engineering and construction group, agrees that its investment and acquisition programme will be greatly assisted by JIT. The company is preparing major changes in its British operations to bring it into line with JIT principles, believing, according to John Vernon, manager of corporate planning, that the working capital released will give it "a lot of leverage" currently not available.

But Babcock is taking advantage of JIT on the sales front too. It is providing an automated warehouse for IBM in Greenock, aimed at reducing stock, and together with its Italian subsidiary, Fata, is doing a "huge amount" of JIT-based work for General Motors in the U.S. — Financial Times feature.

## Life after 2000: A new Millennium

By Barbara S. Moffet  
National Geographic News Service

WASHINGTON — With the start of the third millennium less than 15 years away, American scientists, historians, and philosophers are looking toward the next 1,000 years with a mixture of hope and foreboding.

At the same time, they look back on the waning second millennium as a period of remarkable and revolutionary change that has reshaped the world.

Like some philosophers of old, who thought the battered planet would never see the year 2000, the year 3000 appears almost unattainable to some of today's observers.

Dr. Jonas Salk, founding director of the Salk Institute for Biological Studies, sees mankind at a historic crossroads, facing for the first time a choice between self-preservation and self-destruction.

### Self-induced threats

"It's as if we're beginning to recognise a new strategy, an evolutionary way of thinking, using the kinds of strategies nature uses to solve problems when limits are reached," he says. "But in this case, the threats we need to overcome are self-induced."

Less optimistic than Salk is Dr. L.S. Stavrianos, world historian and adjunct professor at the University of California, San Diego. "The basic problem is that we are in the midst of a tremendous technological revolution that is in need of a corresponding social revolution," he observes.

The history of the world, Stavrianos says, has been marked by a lag in society's adjustments to technological change. This gap, he thinks, is especially dangerous today because of the pace and power of technology.

"For instance, the age-old idea that to keep peace we must prepare for war no longer makes sense," he says. "Scientists have assured us that even limited use of our weapons will mean curtains for the victors as well as the vanquished."

On the assumption that life will not only go on but improve, some scientists foresee previously unimaginable developments on many fronts.

Once scientists have mastered genetic manipulation and can supplement the brain with microchips, the human body itself may be altered in the coming millennium, says Dr. Richard Jed Wyatt of the National Institute of Mental Health.

Futurist T.A. Heppenheimer suggests that humans eventually may be cloned by dividing embryos at an early stage and freezing one half to be thawed and developed later. Such a mother and daughter would be unusually close, he writes, because "who could be closer than a daughter who is not only like you but is you?"

### Enduring space settlements

Scientist-author Isaac Asimov advocates settlement of space so that "humanity, or its intelligent descendants and allies, can live on past the end of the Earth."

Ben Bova, president of the National Space Institute, believes earthlings will have populated much

of their part of the galaxy by 3000 and will regularly embark on interstellar flights.

And there's a chance of locating extraterrestrial life — if it exists — in the next 1,000 years. "We've only begun to search, and the power of the equipment doubles every year," says Dr. Paul Horowitz of the Harvard-Smithsonian Oak Ridge Observatory, which is looking for life on other planets.

It's unlikely that Earth will collide with another celestial body or get hit by a meteorite. The average time between meteoric strikes is 50,000 years, Asimov says.

This millennium may see the end of some age-old phenomena. Wildlife herds, for example, have been rumbling back and forth across Africa's Serengeti for at least a million years, but the New York Zoological Society has questioned whether they'll survive another century in the face of human pressures.

Numerous species of animals and plants around the globe face extinction. But the world's human population is expected to soar, perhaps doubling in only the first 50 years of the millennium and then leveling off.

Traditional ways of governing will certainly change, predicts Dr. William H. McNeill, author and history professor at the University of Chicago. And Stavrianos says, "The most successful society of the future will be that which uses the greatest degree of mass participation."

The big kickoff for the third millennium undoubtedly will be Jan. 1, 2000. But mathematicians point out that dating, like counting, starts with the number one, not zero. Thus the actual first day of both the new millennium and the 21st century will be Jan. 1, 2001.

### Unprecedented speculation

No approaching millennium could possibly have catalysed as much speculation as this one. In the underdeveloped Europe of the late 900s, most people weren't even aware of the date. "People didn't know it was New Year's Eve, 999," says Dr. Avery Andrews, a history professor at George Washington University. "To the people in France, for instance, it was merely the third year of the reign of King Robert."

The world of 1000 was so different from today's that now it would hardly be recognisable. "China, India, and the Muslim world were rich civilisations around 1000, while Western Europe was a place with an interesting future but really hadn't accomplished much," Andrews says. The mighty Roman Empire had crumbled long before, and high civilisation had receded toward the east.

One of the world's largest cities in 1000 was Constantinople, with a population of at least 300,000. Big cities also dotted China, whose Song Dynasty already had produced the compass and gunpowder.

China was producing vast quantities of iron and steel and was moving to a market system that would increase its wealth, double its population, and make it the world's most powerful and sophisticated nation. Though its power was eventually to fade, China set the world on a 1,000-year exploration of market-

regulated behaviour. McNeill says.

Africa and the Americas of 1000 are sketchy in the minds of historians, although the continents contained known peninsulas of sophistication. It was a climatic year for the complex Maya civilisation of the Yucatan, and the Cahokia Indians built a large settlement in what is now Illinois that reached a peak population of perhaps 40,000, the largest north of Mexico.

That year also represented the height of Viking exploration of the New World. Leif Eriksson is said to have discovered North America at Nova Scotia about 1000, although word of the discovery didn't reach much of the globe.

Between Asia and the New World lay the soon-to-blossom area now known as Western Europe. It was a region of scattered settlements, impenetrable forests, and three distinct classes of people: the clergy (less than 1 per cent of the population); the warriors of the emerging feudal system (about 2 per cent); and the peasants, who lived in crowded huts and spent their miserable days toiling in fields.

### Short life expectancy

"People liked to ride around on horses and kill things," Andrews says. "They were illiterate, volatile, superstitious teenagers." Few lived past 30.

The peasants' domain was a world in which most babies died young, the starving ate grass, and women were yoked to the plow to replace animals lost to winter. "Europe around the 1000," writes historian Charles T. Wood, "was no place for the weak and tender-hearted."

Loosely governing the region was a collection of kings. "Western Europe was a great network of personal power relationships, somewhat like the corporate network of today," Andrews says. The kings were close to illiterate; the only places to learn to read and write were monasteries.

Historians once believed that as the year 1000 drew near, a general panic over the world's anticipated end seized the European masses.

It's now known, however, that there was no mass terror, but that some people thought the millennium might bring realisation of the biblical prophecy of Satan's unleashing, expected to precede Armageddon.

Why was 1000 the significant year? Because of a long-standing belief that the history of the world, like the six days of creation, would consist of six millennia, and that the world had been created about 5,000 years before Christ. Thus, to these believers, the year 1000 represented the beginning of the end.

Later, however, an authority on biblical chronology recomputed the world's beginnings to have been in 4004 B.C. Thus, for those who still believe the world will last for only six millennia, the period around the year 2000 is frightening.

"We are probably in for some intense manifestations of terror as the year 2000 approaches," predicts Dr. Jaroslav Pelikan, a professor of history at Yale University. "It's a combination of factors — fundamentalism, a feeling that the world is old and tired and has had its day, and fear of ove-

repopulation and the bomb." The date holds little threat for non-Christians, such as Muslims and Buddhists, who observe different calendars, he points out.

### Shadow of the bomb

Fear of the world's end has cast a steady shadow over this millennium. Pelikan says. But unlike the predominantly religious fears of the past, which envisioned divine intervention, today's worries focus on the secular nightmare of humans unwittingly destroying themselves, possibly with nuclear weapons.

The bomb is only one product of the most frenetic and fruitful millennium in human history. Thanks to improved living conditions and medical advances, life expectancy, about 30 years in 1000, will have doubled by 2000. The world's population will have grown from an estimated 400 million in 1000 to a projected 6 billion. (Population growth had a setback in the 14th century when the plague wiped out at least a quarter of the populations of Europe and China; Florence, Italy, for instance, lost two-thirds of its citizens.)

The second millennium's first great burst of development in Europe was launched soon after 1000. The 12th and 13th centuries saw a surge in European art, technology, building, exploring, and commerce. Notre Dame Cathedral was built in Paris. The compass, spinning wheel, windmill, and watermill were brought into use. Marco Polo travelled to China, and Thomas Aquinas set himself to organise knowledge.

As the millennium unfolded, it brought an unprecedented shift in world power, from Asia to Western Europe. "Europe was an undeveloped part of the world, to say the least, in 1000," says Dr. Ross E. Dunn, past president of the World History Association. By the end of the 19th century, Europe dominated the world, militarily and economically. "No single civilisation had ever achieved anything approaching that, and it may never happen again," Dunn says.

### Columbus's unifying influence

Columbus's discovery of America, unifying the globe, was a key development of the millennium. "Before that, the globe was divided into separate regions and was not a single interacting whole," says McNeill. "The only possible analogy to the discovery of America would be going to space and finding human colonies."

Even music historians look back to 1000 as a turning point, when music consisting of more than one melody at a time appeared. "Within 350 years, music had reached a level of complexity that wouldn't be matched until the 20th century," says Christopher Kendall of Millennium Inc., a Washington, D.C., group that performs ancient music.

The Industrial Revolution in the 1800s — a major turning point itself — is seen by some historians as only the beginning of a scientific force that is propelling today's civilisation. Quantum physics, for example, is etching an entirely new picture of the material universe.

"The Renaissance was nothing compared to this," says historian Dunn.

## Plastic is sophisticated weapon in terror arsenal

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. security officials, analysing the latest aircraft bombing in Europe, say terrorists can elude security with a sophisticated variant of a long-standing weapon: the plastic bomb.

They suspect the bomb that tore a hole in a TWA jet over Greece last week, killing four Americans, was made largely of plastic to escape detection by airport X-ray devices.

Plastic explosives have been used for over 40 years, but the officials said terrorists have recently added a new twist — small, easy-to-hide devices that seem to be specifically tailored to elude airport security and murder air travellers.

A TWA investigator told reporters he thinks last week's bomb was a "very, very sophisticated" device with a miniaturised timer — a type of weapon authorities think killed a passenger in a 1982 explosion aboard a PanAm jet landing in Hawaii.

In 1983, an unexploded plastic bomb about the size of a shorthand notebook, with a small arming mechanism designed to escape detection, was found on a jet in Brazil. A similar bomb was discovered on an Israeli airliner in 1984, officials said.

The plastic does not register on the X-ray screens and the miniaturised arming mechanism — a small bundle of wires and tiny batteries — can be concealed in a cassette recorder or in the metal tube of an umbrella, hiding it from security.

Tiny bombs could be planted

under aircraft seat cushions or in other hiding places, set to go off days later, and remain undiscovered as a jet shuttled to and fro, the officials told Reuters in interviews.

One technique was to shape pliable plastic explosive to fit behind an object such as a pocket mirror, they said. Airport X-ray machines scanning a travel bag would detect the mirror but not the plastic, which might also go unnoticed in a hand search by security guards.

Only a small amount of a plastic explosive could spell catastrophe at high altitudes, when a hole blows in the fuselage might cause

faction whose "signature" in counter-terror parlance is the security-eluding plastic bomb.

Author Claire Sterling, who has written extensively about terrorism, said the May 15 group was extremely dangerous because it provided plastic bombs and training on how to use them to shadow terrorist organisations in Europe and elsewhere.

U.S. counter-terror officials suspect the group was involved in the 1982 PanAm incident, in which a Japanese schoolboy died after a bomb exploded under his seat, and in the abortive bombing

of the Israeli embassy in London. "There are several promising techniques that we need to get out of the laboratory and into the field. We have a crying need for the ability to detect explosives," U.S. officials said.

U.S. officials saw hope in two new systems: a large computerised British aerospace device that can "sniff" for explosives and a U.S.-made "model Z" X-ray machine that projects pictures of plastic objects on a television screen, filtering out images of denser items that would otherwise conceal them.

But Western security experts doubt technology can ever provide anything close to total protection from attacks.

"When a counter-terror technique is developed, they move to something we haven't got on to," said Sterling.

For instance, when U.S. embassies intensified screening at entrances, making it more difficult for attackers to approach on foot, guerrilla groups shifted to suicide "truck bombs".

These were used in devastating attacks on the U.S. embassy and a marine barracks in Lebanon in 1983.

Even the best screening devices were only as effective as their operators, who could become inattentive and allow weapons to slip past them, Lally said.

A State Department counter-terror official said that if airports were made totally secure, terror groups could simply shift their focus to tour buses, hotels, and other "soft" targets — such as a West Berlin discotheque hit by a blast early last Saturday that killed two and injured more than 150.

## Doctors say they can stop smoking in a flash

By Deborah Telford  
Reuters

SINGAPORE — Five or six quick laser beam blasts aimed at the right point in your ear could be enough to kick that most stubborn of human habits — smoking.

Laser treatment based on the traditional Chinese theory of acupuncture has an 80 per cent success rate, according to physicians Tan Chwee Heng and Professor Sin Yoke Min, who have spent the last eight months perfecting their method.

They believe they are the first doctors in the world to successfully treat smoking by firing laser beams at a part of an addict's outer ear.

Tan says only about half a dozen of the 40 smokers he has treated

each month at Singapore's Chung Wah Free Clinic since June have been unable to kick the habit.

"I used to use acupuncture to treat smokers and it had a good success rate if people could put up with a whole course of treatment," Tan said.

"But most people found having needles stuck in them for anywhere up to one hour too painful so they stopped coming back."

"Using a laser is painless, non-infectious, safe and very quick," he said.

The equipment they use is a standard low-energy laser machine with which Chinese physicians also treat medical conditions such as migraines, blurred vision, and arthritis.

Smokers must undergo three one-minute sessions a week for

about two to three weeks.

All the patient needs, Tan says, is determination and one dollar (47 U.S. cents) for each session.

"As long as you have decided to give up, most of the work is then up to me," he said.

Although they are still carrying out research, the physicians believe the treatment changes the way a smoker tastes cigarettes, increases saliva production and regulates the body's production of natural morphines.

Under ancient Chinese medical theory each point in the ear relates to a certain part of the body. Tan says he stimulates the point that corresponds with the lungs.

"After one or two treatments, smokers tell me they can't taste their cigarettes as well, or they have started to taste bitter. Some

people can't taste them at all.

"Smoking gives people a high by stimulating production of endogenous opioid peptides which are the body's natural morphine. When you stop smoking the morphine level drops too low and makes you irritable, tense and nervous."

"By regulating those levels laser therapy helps people to relax and not get in a bad mood when they're giving up cigarettes."

One of the best effects of laser therapy is that it can remove the temptation to smoke when you see other people lighting up, he said. "In some cases, people have even been forgetting to buy more cigarettes when they run out," Chai Koo San, 40, told Reuters he stopped smoking five weeks ago after only two sessions.



## English league title race heats up as contenders score needed victories

LONDON (R) — The dogfight for the English First Division title heated up Saturday when the three most fancied clubs Liverpool, Everton and West Ham all won.

While defending champions Everton left it late away to Arsenal, substitute Adrian Heath scoring the first goal in the 80th minute, Liverpool and West Ham won with something to spare.

Liverpool, who went to the top of the table for the first time for two years on Easter Monday, improved their goals difference with a 5-0 rout of struggling Coventry at Anfield. Ireland international Ronnie Whelan was Coventry's main tormentor with a hat-trick.

West Ham shrugged off the loss of an early goal — scored by former West Ham player Ray Houghton — and a missed penalty by Ray Stewart to beat Oxford United 3-1 at home.

A John Trewick own goal set them on their way soon after the interval. Frank McAvennie, with his 23rd league goal of the season, and a penalty, converted this time by Stewart, sealed Oxford's fate.

Liverpool and Everton, who meet in the F.A. Cup final next month, have opened a five-point lead over third-placed Manchester United, who must win their home match against Sheffield Wednesday Sunday to keep alive their fading hopes of the league crown.

United have 68 points, one more than Chelsea, who had to settle for a goalless draw away to Nottingham Forest, and two ahead of West Ham.

Though seven points adrift of the leading pair, West Ham are seen as the best bet to break the Merseyside stranglehold on the championship as they have games in hand — two on Everton and three on Liverpool.

While the battle at the top gathered pace, West Bromwich lost their fight to stay in the First Division when they went down to a Gary Bannister goal at Queen's Park Rangers.

Birmingham are almost certain to join them in the second division after losing 4-1 to Newcastle for whom England striker Peter Beardsley scored twice.

In Scotland, Hearts stretched their unbeaten league run to 25 matches and almost assured themselves of the Premier League title with a 3-0 away win over Dundee United, their nearest challengers.

## Foreign golfers dominate Masters

AUGUSTA, Georgia (AP) — Eight foreign flags decorate the main scoreboard at Augusta National, appropriate tribute to the foreign flavour of the 50th Masters Golf Tournament.

The leader board after two rounds shows just three American players among the top eight scorers.

Two-time Masters champion Seve Ballesteros of Spain owns a 1-stroke lead. Tsuneaki Nakajima of Japan is alone, two strokes behind. Defending champion Bernhard Langer of West Germany, Australian Greg Norman and T.C. Chen of Taiwan are included in a five-way tie at 142, three strokes off Ballesteros' pace.

Ben Crenshaw, also at 142, was asked why he thought the leader board had so many non-Americans on it.

"That's a complex answer," said Crenshaw, the 1984 Masters champion. "You can't put your finger on it. They've played all over the world under difficult

conditions. On the American tour, the conditions and the courses are in perfect shape every week. The weather is great.

"The European and Japanese tours are not like that. You play against the elements more. Maybe that has something to do with it. They learn how to score under less favourable conditions."

Nakajima confirmed that. He recalled playing a tournament on the Japanese tour a month ago. "The final day, Sunday, it was windy and rainy," he said. "It broke a TV camera stand and the scoreboard."

Ballesteros had a simple explanation for the overseas flavour of the leader board.

"Maybe," he shrugged, "they just score better than the rest."

Besides the leaders, four other foreign players made the cut. Sandy Lyle of Scotland, winner of the Greater Greensboro Open a week ago, was in at 146. Dave Barr of Canada, who tied for sec-

ond in the U.S. Open last year, shot a 147. Nick Price of South Africa, fifth in last year's PGA Championship, and longtime U.S. tour competitor David Graham of Australia were in at 148.

Foreigners missing the 149 cut were three-time Masters champion Gary Player of South Africa (150), Isao Aoki of Japan and Denis Watson of South Africa (156) and T.M. Chen of Taiwan (160).

Crenshaw admired the performance of the foreign field.

"They're doing a great job," he said. "They're great players. Their level of play must be getting better to get themselves above the competition."

Did he think the play of the foreigners might one day lead to a world tour? Crenshaw pondered the question.

"There are a lot of factors," he said. "I don't think (PGA Commissioner) Deane Beman would like it."



KARL-HEINZ RUMMENIGGE scores a goal here in West Germany's February friendly victory over Italy in Avellino. The 2-1 win marked a turn-around from recent poor international performances by the West German team. It was also the first time a German team had defeated Italy on an Italian field in over 50 years (Photo: DaD/Horst Muller)

## SPORS IN BRIEF

### Zico says he's fit for the World Cup

BRASILIA (R) — Brazilian soccer star Zico Friday told President Jose Sarney he is cured of a knee injury and will play in Mexico's World Soccer Cup finals. Following the example of Pele, Zico came to see Sarney to express his support of the anti-inflation package released by the government late in February. "The president said that good things are happening in Brazil this year and I told him that he could be confident that Brazil has a great possibility to win the World Cup for a record fourth time," Zico told newsmen. Zico said the president had asked when he would be playing for Brazil again, and he said it would probably be on April 26, when Brazil plays a friendly against an opponent yet to be named. During their meeting, Zico gave Sarney a book about his career, published this week.

### 'Save those fouls until needed, gentlemen'

MEXICO CITY (R) — A distinguished referee has told Mexico's soccer stars to make sure they get booked only for important fouls during the World Cup, not for trivial offences, a newspaper reported. The leading sports daily Ovaciones quoted Peruvian referee Arturo Yamasaki's novel advice to the Mexican squad at a teach-in on football's rules here Thursday. "You should save a caution for something important, and make sure it's not a silly booking..." One could resort to (a caution) when an opponent has broken free and you have to stop him at all costs, when a goal is imminent," Yamasaki, described as a three-time World Cup referee, was quoted as saying. He pointed out to Mexico's players, who meet Uruguay in a friendly match in Los Angeles on Sunday, that two bookings during the May 31-June 29 finals here will entail a suspension for one match.

## Senna keeps pole position

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, Spain (R) — Ayrton Senna stayed at the head of the grid in Saturday's final practice for Sunday's Spanish Grand Prix but remained unconvinced that his Lotus will carry him to victory.

The brilliant Brazilian, even more determined this year than in 1985, followed up Friday's supremacy in the opening qualifying practice with the quickest time of the session. But his lap of one minute 21.924 seconds was just outside his initial pole-winning effort of one minute 21.605 seconds.

Fellow Brazilian Nelson Piquet improved from third to second at the expense of his Williams' team mate Nigel Mansell of Britain.

Piquet clocked 1:22.431 to Mansell's second row 1:22.576 — the same order in which the top trio lined up for the start of last month's season-opening Brazilian Grand Prix in Rio De Janeiro.

Piquet won that race ahead of Senna, who does not rule out the possibility of a repeat in Sunday's 72 lap race.

"My car ran a lot better today," said Senna. "The mechanics did a good job. But we have to work

much harder on it to achieve the right set up for the race," he added, warning that rivals like the Williams pair may outpace him.

Mansell, eliminated from his last two races after first lap collisions with Senna, is well aware of the possibility of the hat-trick Sunday.

"He is an awfully gifted driver who takes offence when anyone tries to overtake him," said Mansell.

World champion Alain Prost of France and ex-title holder Keke Rosberg of Finland were fourth and fifth best respectively in their McLarens. Both failed to finish in Rio De Janeiro, but look threatening on the right, twisting Jerez circuit.

Brion Martin Brundle wrecked the front of his brand new Tyrrell after spinning into the safety barrier on one of the difficult right hand curves.

"I just did it, I don't know why," he said.

Burdle, who will use an older spare car in the race itself, received ice-pack treatment on his right shin after the impact burst a blood vessel.

## Uerdingen downs Werder

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — Bayer Uerdingen snapped league-leading Werder Bremen's unbeaten streak at 14 games with a 1-0 victory Friday night in West German First-Division soccer action.

Franz Raschid scored the decisive goal in the 56th minute to lift Bayer Uerdingen to victory before 20,000 hometown fans in Krefeld.

With the loss, Werder Bremen held a four-point lead in the Bundesliga standings over Bayern Munich, which did not play Friday.

In two other games Friday, VFL Bochum downed league doormat

Hanover 3-2 and FC Kaiserslautern drew 2-2 with VfB Stuttgart.

Stefan Kuntz scored goals in the 46th minute — a penalty shot — and the 61st minute to pace VFL Bochum before 6,000 home fans. Klaus Fischer posted Bochum's other goal in the 50th minute.

Hanover replied with goals by Fred Schaub in the 22nd and 70th minutes.

Andreas Brehme and Michael Dusek sparked Kaiserslautern with goals in the 60th and 74th minutes respectively. Stuttgart's offence was provided by Asger Sigurdsson in the 20th minute and Jurgen Klinsmann in the 72nd.

## PSG tightens grip on French title

By Derek Parr  
Reuter

PARIS — Mathematically Paris Saint-Germain could still falter, but nobody believes they can now be denied the French First Division soccer title following their 1-0 home win over Monaco Friday night.

The players responded to the crowd's acclaim by completing a lap of honour in the Parc Des Princes stadium after a match decided by a goal just over a minute from the end by Senegalese striker Omar Sene which looks sure to bring the title to Paris for the first time in half a century.

Sene, who had scored PSG's only goal in a 1-1 draw at Sochaux three nights previously, pounced close in to hang the ball home through a ruck of players.

Across the country in Brittany, Nantes were held in a goalless draw away to relegation-threatened Rennes, slipping four points behind the leaders with only two matches remaining and an inferior goal difference.

PSG, leaders since the start of the season last July despite fal-

tering in recent weeks, knew the championship was as good as theirs for the first time in their 13-year history, bringing the title back to the capital for the first time since Racing club won it in 1936.

Monaco, whose midfielder Dominique Bijotat hit the woodwork in the 50th minute, were unlucky to be denied their 19th draw in 35 league games, finding PSG's World Cup goalkeeper Joel Bats in splendid form.

But few would begrudge the overall success of PSG, who spent heavily to form a star-studded side which could this month achieve the French League and Cup double for the first time since the vintage Saint-Etienne accomplished it in 1975.

Although PSG may lose rugged international midfielder and captain Luis Fernandez in the transfer market, they should be even more powerful next season with the arrival of Nantes' full-back William Ayache and Lens' striker Daniel Xuereb.

PSG, who have lost only four of their 36 league games and won 22, pursue their double aspirations

when they entertain Bordeaux in the first leg of the Cup semifinals on Tuesday.

Bordeaux, league champions for the past two seasons, were crushed 4-0 Friday night at Olympique Marseilles.

Olympique, who face Rennes in the other semifinal as they bid for a record 10th Cup triumph, destroyed Bordeaux with a third minute goal from Dunc Kenneth Brylle, two more from Senegal's Aboulaye Diallo and a final strike by Brylle's second half replacement Eric Cantona.

Senegalese striker Jules Bocande, sought by both PSG and Bordeaux for next season, scored the first goal in a 2-0 win for Metz at Nancy which took his season tally to 21, two more than nearest challenger Dominique Rocheteau of PSG.

The race behind PSG, Nantes and Bordeaux for fourth place and a slot in next season's UEFA Cup remained tight. Lens, held to a goalless draw by Strasbourg, have a one-point edge over Metz. Toulouse, who lost 3-1 in Nice, and Auxerre, who beat Lille 2-0 at home.

## Evert leads top seeds into semis

HILTON HEAD, South Carolina (R) — Top-seed Chris Evert Lloyd, 16-year-old compatriot American Stephanie Rehe, Czech Hana Mandlikova and Steffi Graf of West Germany won their matches Friday to advance to the semifinals of the \$200,000 women's tennis tournament.

Evert Lloyd had a fairly easy victory over fifth seeded Czech Helena Sukova, winning 6-3, 6-4, but the 12th seeded Rehe, whom Lloyd has said is one of the game's brightest hopes of the future — had to struggle for two hours and 43 minutes before over-

coming unseeded Sabrina Goleis of Yugoslavia 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (7-0), 6-3.

Mandlikova, seeded second, also surrendered a set on her way

to a 7-5, 0-6, 6-4 win over eighth seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina. Graf put an end to Manuela Maleeva's fine run this week, beating the Bulgarian number-six seed 6-4, 7-5.

Lloyd said: "I think Sukova played better than I expected, but I just tried to play my own game and be persistent and get a good percentage of first serves in."

Sukova said she was not running well enough to be able to play well. Lloyd merely had to play the steady, persistent baseline game for which she is well known.

Mandlikova found herself down 4-0 in the second set against Sabatini and decided to save herself a third.

"She started playing a lot better in the second set, and I wasn't ser-

ving very well and didn't return or approach well," said the Czech. "I don't think I played well, but give her credit, she did. I had to pressure Graf more than I did Sabatini."

Sabatini said she was "very close to winning the first set and had chances in the third. I played well but there were times I didn't have the determination I needed to win the match."

Graf said she thought she was sailing to an easy victory against Maleeva. "I was a set and two-love up and didn't think I'd have any problems because Maleeva seemed to just give up the points easily. But then I started playing a little bit slow and was using too much topspin on my backhand."

## Jarryd, Becker advance in WCT play

DALLAS (R) — Unseeded Anders Jarryd of Sweden advanced to the \$500,000 WCT finals with a 6-4, 7-5, 6-3 victory Friday over top seeded compatriot Mats Wilander.

In an earlier quarterfinal match, West Germany's Boris Becker, seeded second, eliminated unseeded Paul Annacone of the United States, 7-5, 7-5, 6-1.

The Jarryd-Wilander match, which was dominated by long rallies from the baseline, lasted two hours and 35 minutes.

Jarryd's victory marks the first time a Swede has reached the final here since 1979 when Bjorn Borg lost to John McEnroe of the United States.

Jarryd fell behind 0-3 in the first set on a single break but broke Wilander in the fifth game and again in the ninth game with a backhand volley winner. Jarryd then held for the set 6-4.

The second set followed the same pattern, with Wilander jumping out to a 3-0 lead, then losing three games in a row. Despite winning many points with his serve-and-volley style, Wilander

seemed reluctant to pursue the tactic and allowed Jarryd to dictate the pace.

Games went on serve until five-all, when two backhand errors cost Wilander a service game allowing Jarryd to serve out the set 7-5.

Jarryd broke Wilander in the opening game of the third set with a winning backhand down the line.

Jarryd lost just four points on serve to reach 5-3, then broke Wilander for the match on his first match point with a blazing forehand return.

"My plan was to play offensive tennis," Jarryd said. "I had to serve well to have a chance and today I did. I like to play against the Swedes because I think my game is best suited to this indoor surface."

Wilander agreed that playing a fellow Swede was not an unpleasant experience. "It doesn't make any difference anymore, because we've played each other so often," he said. "But this is definitely Jarryd's best surface. He's a very good indoor player and he's got a good chance to win this tournament."

Becker dispatched Annacone in two hours and five minutes of power tennis. While Annacone achieved eleven aces in the match, he was broken four times. Becker dropped serve just once but managed only six aces.

Becker scored service breaks in the last game of the first set, two more in the middle set and the final one in a twenty-point fourth game of the last set.

"It took a couple of games to get going, but once I did I played a very good match," said Becker, who had lost in the first round in Atlanta to American Tim Wilkison last week.

Making quick work of Annacone could prove to be very important for Becker's hopes of taking home the \$150,000 first place prize Sunday. To do so he must win two more matches in the best of five-set format.

"Physically I'm in good shape. I'm eighteen years old. I can play ten matches in a row," Becker said, referring to the possibility of three consecutive days of play.

## Heart disease stops Arguello's comeback bid

NEW YORK (AP) — Alexis Arguello has ended his quest for an unprecedented fourth world boxing championship because of a heart problem.

"He has coronary artery disease," Arguello's physician, Dr. Aaron Tucker, told the Associated Press Friday in a telephone interview. "He told me he wouldn't fight again."

The 34-year-old Arguello could not be reached immediately at his Miami, Florida, home, but he was quoted by boxing writer Jack Fiske in Friday's editions of the

San Francisco Chronicle newspaper as saying: "I don't want to take any chances at my age. There's nothing that can be done. I feel terrible about it. But what can I do? I have nothing to prove any more. I need the money, but my family comes first."

Arguello, who was featherweight, junior lightweight and lightweight champion, retired after he failed for the second time to win the World Boxing Association junior welterweight title when he was knocked out in the 10th round Sept. 9, 1983.

But despite grossing \$3.5 million in his last year of fighting, according to manager Bill Miller, Arguello went broke and got into tax problems. He also admittedly tried drugs and had family problems.

Arguello straightened out his financial problems, got his life in order and decided to make a comeback.

It began with a fight against Pat Jefferson Oct. 25, 1985. Arguello stopped Jefferson in the fifth round for his 79th victory, 65 by knockout, against six losses.

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**Cinema RAGHADAN**

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**Cinema OPERA**

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Tel: 675573

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## Mexico to adopt new aggressive oil strategy

WASHINGTON (R) — Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog says his country will adopt aggressive price-cutting plans in an attempt to recapture some of its U.S. oil sales taken over by Saudi Arabia.

Secretary of state, Mr. George Shultz, said the United States will make no effort to persuade the Saudis to cut their oil production.

Both men gave their views in interviews published Saturday in the Washington Post.

Mr. Silva Herzog said Mexico wants to build up its daily exports to its traditional major market by 250,000 barrels a day because it needs the revenue to pay its \$97 billion foreign debt.

Its 1985 sales to the United States averaged 815,000 barrels a day.

He did not say Mexico would adopt Saudi Arabia's system of netback pricing which has allowed it to make heavy inroads into Mexico's U.S. market, but he said Mexico will play "by the new rules of the game."

In a netback sale, the refiner does not pay for the crude oil until he sells the refined product. The price to the oil-producing country is based on the price the refiner receives for such finished products as petrol.

Mr. Silva Herzog said Mexico "will move in such a way as to recover our markets."

Mr. Shultz said President Reagan had reaffirmed in private conversations that he firmly opposed

an oil import fee pushed by some congressmen to protect domestic producers.

Mr. Shultz, formerly a treasury secretary, said Vice President George Bush had not intended to suggest a "production holdback" by the Saudis in his remarks during a trip to the Gulf states that "a free fall" in oil could damage the U.S. domestic industry.

The White House, firmly committed in principle to a free market, has distanced itself from Mr. Bush's remarks.

Mr. Shultz said the vice president had only wanted to call attention to the problems which went along with a situation that was generally "beneficial" in providing the United States with cheap energy.

**Subroto warns oil prices could plunge further**

Meanwhile, Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said Saturday oil prices could plunge further without production discipline within OPEC and cooperation from its competitors.

He said OPEC oil ministers were set to meet on Tuesday to give their verdict on Indonesia's formula for coordinated oil production cuts.

But without an agreement calling for all members to slash output by either 12 or 14 per cent, prices could start falling dramatically to a cost-of-production level, Dr. Subroto warned.

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, April 5, '86 and ending Wednesday, April 9, 1986 (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of Company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
<b>Banking &amp; financial institutions</b>					
Jordan Islamic Bank	2201	5094	2.320	2.310	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	21242	46315	2.180	2.190	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	1060	1600	1.500	1.510	1.000
Housing Bank	3340	5222	1.520	1.570	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	350	753	2.150	2.150	1.000
Industrial Development Bank	500	750	1.500	1.500	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	886	27220	31.300	29.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	54	1026	19.000	19.000	5.000
Arab Bank	1190	170411	140.000	147.000	10.000
Jordan National Bank	10180	25790	2.550	2.530	1.000
Jordan Finance House	35750	31013	0.860	0.860	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	7674	7779	1.010	1.020	1.000
Islamic Investment House	4532	3971	0.880	0.870	1.000
Jordan Investment & Finance Corporation	30871	22154	1.200	1.220	1.000
Finance & Credit Corporation	35055	13314	0.870	0.880	1.000
National Financial Investments	17067	21863	1.290	1.300	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	1025	717	0.700	0.690	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	1900	1187	0.630	0.620	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	50	63	1.200	1.250	1.000
Real Estate Financial Corporation (REFCO)	200	4163	25.000	20.000	2.000
<b>Insurance</b>					
Jordan French Insurance	11604	30280	2.550	2.600	1.000
REFCO Insurance	3850	1964	1.010	1.010	1.500
Jerusalem Insurance	2520	3671	1.410	1.450	1.000
Jordan Gulf Insurance	2500	2015	0.820	0.800	1.000
General Insurance	250	438	1.700	1.750	1.000
Petra Insurance	600	270	0.500	0.450	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	100	250	2.500	2.500	1.000
<b>Services and industries</b>					
Middle East Hotel	2250	885	0.600	0.400	1.000
Management and Consultations	250	58	0.490	0.490	1.000
Jordan Electric Power	5354	8066	1.500	1.520	1.000
National Shipping Lines	1650	1155	0.700	0.700	1.000
Jordan Dairy	5914	6963	1.140	1.170	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	8958	30210	3.280	3.440	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	11975	8320	0.700	0.690	1.000
Jordan Paper & Cardboard Factories	1327	3437	2.520	2.560	1.000
Jordan Phosphates Mines	4070	8139	2.000	2.000	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	6675	13146	1.960	1.960	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergents	5140	21588	4.250	4.200	1.000
Alladin Industries	1760	1162	0.660	0.660	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	30490	26073	0.860	0.840	1.000
Arab International Hotels	5077	1973	0.390	0.380	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	583	2245	3.940	3.850	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	4000	3943	0.970	0.980	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	7900	10364	1.310	1.310	1.000
Chemical Industries	2450	2450	0.990	1.000	1.000
Jordan Industries and Matches	7150	4499	0.640	0.610	1.000
Dar Al Dawar for Development & Investment	2080	3105	1.460	1.470	1.000
National Steel Industries	2400	2878	1.230	1.220	1.000
Jordan Tanning	107	197	1.800	1.830	1.000
Jordan Leasing Equipment	561	387	0.710	0.690	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	1400	1126	0.820	0.830	1.000
General Mining	4391	7169	1.610	1.670	1.000
Petra for Projects & Leasing	3781	1050	0.770	0.780	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	5019	33150	6.600	6.620	1.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	450	122	0.270	0.270	1.000
Jordan Fertiliser	100	255	2.500	2.550	1.000
National Industries	14500	12535	0.870	0.850	1.000
Jordan Rockwood Industries	1050	578	0.550	0.550	1.000
Arab Paper Converting & Trading	6500	2010	0.300	0.310	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	150	848	5.650	5.650	1.000
Hinna Mineral Water	100	95	0.950	0.950	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries	1200	420	0.350	0.350	1.000
Jordan Industrial Investments	200	140	0.730	0.700	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	200	260	1.300	1.300	1.000
Chemical Industries	2450	2450	0.990	1.000	1.000
Grand total	351213	649342			

## Top World Bank executives agree to raise credits

WASHINGTON (AP) — World Bank policymakers agreed Friday night to seek by 1990 an annual level of loans to debt-burdened developing countries of \$21.5 billion, nearly double the current level.

The plan may require the bank to seek a multi-billion-dollar funding increase as early as next year, the outgoing bank president, Mr. A.W. Clausen said at a news conference.

The 149-nation bank loaned a total of \$11.4 billion last year. Funds from the expanded loaning programme will be used "to assist the heavily indebted countries to develop credible growth-oriented programmes," the bank's policy-making development committee said.

The statement was issued at the conclusion of a week-long meeting of policy boards for both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr. Clausen would not predict how much additional funding the bank would have to seek from principal members such as the United States to carry out the more aggressive loan programme, saying "those issues will have to be addressed over the horizon."

However, published reports have suggested that the bank might have to seek an increase in the vicinity of \$53 billion over the 1986-1990 period to help pay for the programme.

The United States furnishes about 20 per cent of these capital reserves — but in the past has retained 90 per cent of its contribution in its own accounts, which could be called on if an emergency arose. The bank raises most of the loan funds themselves by selling bonds.

Mr. Clausen, former head of the California-based Bank of America, conceded that getting the U.S. Congress to appropriate additional funds in this time of budget austerity might be difficult.

He said that the bank can increase its "sustainable lending level" to \$14.5 billion before reaching a money crunch, likely sometime in 1987.

"We're not going to be constrained by lack of capital," declared Mr. Clausen, who will be succeeded as World Bank president in July by former U.S. Congressman, Mr. Barber Conable.

"We are a sounder financial institution today than we ever have

been. Our triple-A rating is not going to be thrown into the hopper. We can assure the world of that." — Mr. Clausen added. "In our 40 years of existence, we've never lost a single penny."

Expanded World Bank lending implements a plan outlined last year by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III calling for total new loans to 15 hard-pressed nations, most of them in Latin America, of \$40 billion over the next three years — with half of that to come from commercial banks.

However, banks have yet to come forth with any additional loans. Mr. Clausen said commercial banks are reluctant to loan additional money until debtor nations make internal reforms to stimulating their economies.

The bank estimates that total debt owed by developing nations to banks, governments and multi-nation lending organisations will reach \$1 trillion by the end of 1986.

In its communique, the development committee called for "a rollback of protectionism" and expansion of international trade. It said all governments were encouraged to launch an early new round of trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the purpose of opening markets.

The committee also recognised the role of the private sector in development and a need for greater flows of foreign investment to developing countries. It urged governments to ratify the convention establishing the new multilateral investment guarantee agency so that it may enter into force as soon as possible.

Mr. Clausen and Mr. Gbulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistani chairman of the development committee, told reporters the finance ministers and central bank governors meeting here had reached a consensus on major problems of development and indebtedness and achieved progress in implementing decisions of the 1985 sessions of the international lending agencies in Seoul, South Korea.

## New Heathrow terminal opens

LONDON (R) — A fourth passenger terminal at London's Heathrow airport opened for business Saturday. Customs staff were on duty when the first flight arrived at the £200 million (\$290 million) terminal from Tokyo. British Airways chief executive, Mr. Colin Marshall, presented the first passenger to disembark. London businessman, Mr. Christopher Palmer, with a free return ticket to New York on Concorde, the new terminal, inaugurated by Prince Charles and his wife Princess Diana on April 1, is designed to increase Heathrow's capacity of eight million passengers a year. The airport is already one of the world's busiest, handling 32 million passengers in 1985. The terminal, which has its own underground station, will be used by all British Airways intercontinental flights and services to Paris and Amsterdam. British Airways shares the terminal with Air Malta, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, and a smaller Dutch carrier NLM City Hopper.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1986

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You are nervous and restless today and want new scenes, new working materials and new surroundings about you, however, now is not the time for it.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You would get little satisfaction from getting into one activity and leaving it for another without purpose.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You jump from one method of making money to another, so don't commit yourself to anything definite.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Avoid outsiders today who could easily break any promises that might be made. This is a fine day for taking health treatments.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Keep silent about any problems you may have otherwise you could lose good friends and be more optimistic.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** Forget the social side of life today, since everyone is in a sort of selfish mood, so get busy sprucing up your home and wardrobe.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Keep neutral if an argument starts between an associate and a stranger, and it will soon blow over.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Avoid entertainment that is far beyond your means and enjoy the less costly kind. You mate and a friend should be kept apart.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You want to take some big risk today but it would be most unwise since the influences are all against you.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Do not get embroiled between an associate and a family tie or there can be much discord.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** An assistant could get angry if you leave him or her to do most of the work. Be fair and apply yourself seriously.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Handle creative matters early and then go on to the practical. Schedule your time so that you can also consult an expert.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Your ideas may differ from those of family, but please them in the morning, and then do whatever you may like to do.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she is always ready to express his or her own view concerning anything and everything, so teach to keep silent and retain own wisdom or it could easily get lost to others. A fine academic education is important here since the mind is quick.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Diane C. Baldwin

ACROSS

1 Asian monk

5 Nix

9 "the night before..."

13 Algerian port

14 Banish

16 Sidekick

17 Legendary

20 Sort

21 Asian staple

22 Fanned sheep

23 Earl of

24 Land parcel

25 Arrange strategically

26 Heavenly

27 Foreign

28 Greens dish

34 Before: prof.

35 Fr. novelist

36 Conductor

37 Scholarly work

38 Govt. agency

39 Gives over

40 Command

41 Flattens a

42 Bonbons

43 Waterless

44 Quick plunge

45 Female warrior

46 Try function

47 Pina relative

48 Legendary

49 Chronic

50 Compound

51 Avil

52 Bailing spot

53 Point wife

54 Distrustful

55 Gang follower

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DAVID BUTTER DAB  
ALLURE ORIGIN QNA  
GOLD ORGASER HAB  
FIPER DIFER DIFISTIA  
LEGIS ARRIE RIGIST  
ALDRIS PAIRIS MAIT  
WILD SORTIO BARE  
SAD STIONE GOMINS  
TOLLEMS RABUET  
BIALRIN RABIE  
AVIOR MERIT RABIES  
ALIC RABIDEMAPRILE  
ALIC RABIDEMAPRILE  
LOIS RABIAN RIBIAT

- DOWN
- 1 Places
- 2 Soviet sea
- 3 Disgrace
- 4 Passages
- 5 Truthfulness
- 6 Precise
- 7 Prong
- 8 Ouygan
- 9 Vehicle one
- 10 Volition
- 11 Together
- 12 Physically
- 13 altering
- 14 Momentous
- 15 Failed hunter
- 16 Reddied
- 17 Supplication
- 18 strongman
- 19 in a middle
- 20 Wed on the
- 21 sly
- 22 Rice dish
- 23 Root overhangs
- 24 Typical poem
- 25 Knight's
- 26 helmet
- 27 Lustful looks
- 28 Took a stance
- 29 Entrance
- 30 Wagon journey
- 31 Sing
- 32 Proprietor
- 33 Laps
- 34 Miscellaneous
- 35 Eating spot
- 36 Son of Zeus
- 37 Lisa
- 38 Frenzied
- 39 Cutting tool
- 40 Sinuous curve
- 41 Send off
- 42 Skirt
- 43 Employer
- 44 Cutting tool
- 45 Sinuous curve

## Peanuts

YOU THOUGHT I'D FORGET THE CHOCOLATE CHIP COOKIES, DIDN'T YOU?

NOW THE QUESTION IS, DO WE EAT THEM BETWEEN SETS...

OR DO WE EAT THEM BETWEEN GAMES?

HOW ABOUT BETWEEN POINTS?

## Mutt 'n' Jeff

MY GOOD MAN, I CAN SEE YOU'RE GOING TO NEED A DEFENSE LAWYER.

I AM?

YES! YOU STRUCK AN OFFICER WITH YOUR TRUCK! HE'LL PRESS A SUIT AGAINST YOU!

OH, WHAT IS HE A TAILOR OR A GUP?

IT WAS YOUR FAULT! BUT I'LL DEFEND YOU IN COURT AND I'LL PLEAD FOR CLEMENCY!

LOOK, IF YOU'RE GONNA DEFEND ME, LET CLEMENCY GET HIS OWN LAWYER!

OH, DEAR, MAYBE I'D BETTER STAY OUT OF THIS ONE!

## Andy Capp

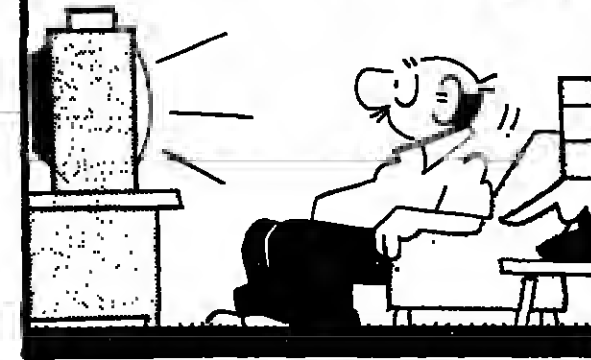
I'VE BEEN THINKING WHILE YOU WERE OUT, PET - I'VE DECIDED TO RAISE CHICKENS

BETTER TRY OWLS, MATE THE HURTS WILL SUIT YOU BETTER

Y'SEE? AS SOON AS YOU TRY TO BE SERIOUS -

## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"Try new Doggo Bits! It has the great taste of trash and socks your dog will love."

## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEERD

TACUE

LURBIA

REDUSS

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: UNITY FELON SUCKLE FOSSIL

Answer: What some skiers jump to — "CONTUSIONS"



## Allies move against all Berlin guerrilla suspects

**WEST BERLIN (Agencies)**—West Berlin allied military leaders Saturday ordered the expulsion of any persons posing a threat to the population in what they described as a move against "international terrorism."

An allied spokesman said the measures, agreed by U.S. British and French city officials, were a reaction to last Saturday's bomb attack on the "La Belle" discotheque that killed two people and injured 204.

He refused to say whether the measures would be applied specifically to Libya, whose East Berlin diplomatic mission is suspected by Washington of complicity in the attack.

The order was valid immediately and applied only to the Western half of the city.

"With immediate effect the (West) Berlin authorities have been asked to remove from the Western sectors persons identified as posing a threat to the population," and allied statement said.

"These measures are exceptional and provisional and do not affect the principle of freedom of movement throughout Berlin," it added.

The United States had pushed in talks with French and British military leaders for a formal order specifically banning members of the East Berlin Libyan People's Bureau (embassy) from the city.

Britain had backed the proposal through six days of delicate inter-allied negotiations, but France had expressed reservations.

Asked whether the measures applied to Libya, the allied spokesman replied:

"These measures are aimed against international terrorism and I am not going to give out details of any particular group of people or nation that may be affected."

Since the bomb attack, West Berlin police have mounted stricter controls on people entering West Berlin from the Communist Eastern half, formerly the Soviet sector of the city.

But Western allies who still formally control West Berlin are unable to set up permanent checks. This would undermine their argument that the division of the city by the Communist-built Berlin Wall has no foundation in international law.

This legal position had hampered security operations aimed at heading off any infiltration of guerrillas and at catching those responsible for the La Belle bombing.

East Germany and the Soviet Union have denied any connection between East Berlin and the attack. But the Communist authorities are not permitted to control the movements of diplomats accredited in their country.

Meanwhile a West German newspaper quoted security authorities as saying police are searching for a 26-year-old Libyan "killer commando" in the bombing of the West Berlin discotheque.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl tagged Libya as a key suspect in the April 5 explosion, but cautioned the United States not to take military revenge unless it is "aware of what (it) is starting and what the end will be."

The mass-circulation newspaper Bild reported Friday that a Libyan, Mohammad Yasser Chraidi, had crossed from the Communist Eastern to the Western sector of the partitioned city and back again a few days before the discotheque blast.

Bild said Chraidi arrived at the West Berlin border with an East Berlin-accredited Libyan diplomat, Elamin Abdullah Elamin, whom security authorities have independently confirmed is suspected of a role in orchestrating the attack.

West Berlin police conducted a spot check of the two at the "Checkpoint Charlie" crossing and turned back Elamin because he did not have a valid passport, the newspaper said. Chraidi was allowed to continue into West Berlin.

Bild quoted its unidentified security sources as saying that Chraidi actually was one of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi's "killer commandos" and said he and Elamin were suspected of having a contract "to blow up the night club."

West Berlin security police spokesman Manfred Ganschow said Friday that Chraidi was indeed being sought, but not in connection with the blast.

He said Chraidi was already wanted in West Berlin on an attempted murder warrant and it was a police mistake that he had not been taken into custody at the border.

Only after Chraidi's return to East Berlin, Ganschow said, did West Berlin police realise a warrant was out for him.

Police investigators acknowledged that although Chraidi had been observed returning to East Berlin before the April 5 explosion, he could slip back into the West unnoticed through subway lines which go under the Berlin Wall.

Communist East German authorities make little effort to stop non-Germans from taking those lines, and there are no checks on the West Berlin side. The Western Allied Command in West Berlin, in contrast to the East Germans and Soviets, do not recognise East Berlin as foreign territory.

The subway lines were built before Berlin was split into East and West sectors.

Most diplomats cross the border in cars, at Checkpoint Charlie, where there are spot police checks on the Western side. Dieter Piete, deputy director of the police commission investigating the bombing, said West Berlin police were now escorting any Libyan diplomats who came from East Berlin into the Western sector of the city at the ground-level crossings. He refused to say when police had started the measure.

Police called to the scene said they would not comment until they had investigated the incident. PPP leaders have said they fear for Ms. Bhutto's safety, charging that right-wing fanatics might try to kill her.

Maj. Qayyum, answering reporters' questions in fluent English, denied he had any political connections.

He admitted smashing windows and forcing open the front door of the house. "He said a cut on his forehead came from a fight with a night watchman trying to stop him getting in."

"My senses were not with me," he said. "I'm convinced there is something (wrong) with my head. I must see a doctor."

Maj. Qayyum denied carrying any weapons and said he acted alone.

He added that a major working in the president's headquarters had given him the military secretary's telephone number but no instructions to do anything.

At first Maj. Qayyum told the journalists he was attracted to the slender 32-year old Ms. Bhutto, daughter and political heir of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

"Except for a traditional legal ceremony, I take her as my legally wedded wife," he declared. As he said it, Jahangir Bader, PPP president for Punjab province, slapped and abused him.

But Maj. Qayyum, who is married and has seven children, later denied any sexual attraction to Ms. Bhutto. He said he was only wanted to help her because she was a politician of international standing.

He said he went to London last month to see her but was detained there and then sent home.

Maj. Qayyum said he left the army in 1979 to become head of a local government council in his home village and was defeated in a recent election.

The spokesman added this was the first time that a document submitted in evidence at Nuremberg has been found discussing Dr. Waldheim's unit, Army Group E.

The WJC said the document, bearing the number NOKW 1985, is a report from the Joannina Korps Gruppe, a German army regional group headquartered in Joannina, Greece, to Dr. Waldheim's intelligence unit on the roundup of Greek Jews in Corfu dated April 28, 1944.

It says that the SD (the feared Nazi security service) and the secret field police were preparing to remove 2,000 Jews on Corfu "for the purpose of resolution of the Jewish question."

The document does not mention Dr. Waldheim but is the second document found in the last two weeks that links his intelligence unit to knowledge of Jewish deportations.

In a 13-page defense given to the United Nations and the U.S. Justice Department this week, Waldheim said he did not know of the deportations because he took frequent leaves to study in Vienna and because reports from operational units dealt only with military matters.

He said that those that would have dealt with Jewish deportations went to another office of his army group.

The new document was found in the Nuremberg collection at the National Archives in Washington.

A group of Austrians of various political views joined Friday in a public appeal to their fellow citizens to reject all expressions of anti-Semitism.

Austria's tiny Jewish community has been besieged with threatening letters since allegations surfaced last month that presidential candidate Dr. Waldheim was a suspected Nazi war criminal. The Community's



Benazir Bhutto

## Bhutto aides overpower intruder

**LAHORE, Pakistan (R)**—Servants overpowered one of several men who broke into a house early Saturday looking for opposition leader Benazir Bhutto and her aides said it was part of a plot against her.

They said three or four men fired shots into the air outside before breaking in. All but one escaped.

"It was an attempt on her life," said local PPP leader Salman Taseer. "They didn't come here to have a cup of tea."

Ms. Bhutto was staying in a house nearby.

The man who was seized, former army Maj. Abdul Qayyum, said he wanted to talk to her about his political future.

Maj. Qayyum, 40, could not explain to journalists called to the house by Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) why he had the telephone number of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq's military secretary in his pocket.

The house belongs to a PPP supporter. Ms. Bhutto gave a press conference there Friday following a massive anti-Zia march and rally on Thursday after her return from voluntary exile in Europe.

Police called to the scene said they would not comment until they had investigated the incident. PPP leaders have said they fear for Ms. Bhutto's safety, charging that right-wing fanatics might try to kill her.

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## Gunmen kill Gandhi party leader

**NEW DELHI (R)**—Gunmen killed a Punjab leader of India's ruling Congress (I) Party as Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi appealed to Indians to overcome extremist forces, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Saturday.

PTI said extremists gunned down Sewa Singh, a local leader of Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, at Verka Friday night in continuing violence in the northern state.

Sikh extremists fighting for an independent nation in Punjab have killed more than 130 people in the past five weeks, despite efforts by Punjab's tough new police chief Julio Rebeiro to crush the violence.

Security has been tightened across northern India in head off possible Sikh extremist attacks to disrupt celebrations by India's Hindu majority at the start of their new year, marked by the spring festival of Baisakhi Sunday.

Mr. Gandhi said in a message:

"Baisakhi this year has a special significance for our people. The nation today faces major challenges. A determined effort is to be made to overcome the forces of communalism and extremism threatening the hopes and aspirations of the people."

Mr. Gandhi Friday charged extremists with trying to disrupt communal harmony in Punjab and said the Sikh-dominated state government had been told to deal sternly with the violence, mainly directed against Hindus and policemen.

Most of India's 14 million Sikhs live in Punjab where Hindus are in the majority.

PTI said about 700 militant Hindus and Sikhs have been arrested so far in Punjab to prevent violence during Baisakhi, celebrated throughout the prosperous wheat and rice producing state as a harvest festival.

PTI said those rounded up belonged mainly to the All India Sikh Students Federation (AISSF) and the Hindu Shiv Sena.

In Amritsar, the AISSF and the Sikh fundamentalist Damadani Takshel religious school went ahead with plans to hold a controversial community gathering at their holiest shrine, the Golden Temple, Sunday.

The gathering has been criticised by leaders of Punjab's ruling Akali Dal party who say it will be against Sikh teachings.

More than 2,800 armed police were in the Hindu holy city of Hardwar to prevent possible extremist attempts to disrupt the world's biggest ritual bathing in the Ganges River.

About seven million Hindus are expected to bathe in the river flowing through Hardwar, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, to cleanse their sins at a festival marked once every 12 years.

Police checked vehicles on roads to Hardwar, patrolled rooftops of buildings and escorted trains thronging in pilgrims to thwart any violence.

## Marcos tells court he is president; claims right to money

**HONOLULU (AP)**—Ferdinand E. Marcos claimed in a declaration filed in federal court here this week that he remains the legal president of the Philippines.

The five-page declaration was filed in connection with Marcos' efforts to regain control of money and possessions being sought by the new government of President Corason Aquino.

Marcos and his 89-member entourage brought \$7 million worth of currency, jewelry and negotiable securities when they arrived here on Feb. 26, the Justice Department has said. The money and goods are being held by the U.S. customs service until their rightful owners are determined by the courts.

In the declaration filed Wednesday, Marcos gave a chronology of events that purported to show he remains president.

Marcos said on Feb. 15 the Philippine National Assembly certified his victory in the Feb. 7 special presidential election, and that he was sworn in as president on Feb. 25 for a six-year term.

"Despite subsequent events resulting in my being brought to the United States, I have never resigned my presidential office," Marcos said.

Marcos claimed to be an expert in Philippine law, "especially constitutional law by virtue of my studies, my writings on the subject, and almost 40 years of governmental service."

He said in his opinion he remains "de jure" president of the Republic of the Philippines.

The Latin term "de jure" means by right, as opposed to the term "de facto," which means actually or in reality.

Marcos went on to say how he, his family and close associates fled Malacanang Palace aboard helicopters provided by the U.S.

Marcos said he expected to be taken to a safe location "and ultimately to Ilocos Norte, in the province of Luzon which is my ancestral home."

"Personal effects including cash, jewelry, and papers were packed and taken with us," he said.

"The cash, which is the subject of litigation in the United States, was in the form of Philippine currency," Marcos said. "This money, as in part from my election campaign fund and in part my personal funds; and I planned to use it, as is my right under Philippine law, in connection with my activities in Ilocos Norte."

Marcos said he had no intention of taking the money out of the Philippines when he left the palace for Clark Air-base on Feb. 25.

## Greece to end state of war in Albania soon

**ATHENS (R)**—Greece will announce the lifting of a 46-year-old technical state of war with Albania next month, the Greek National News Agency ANA said Saturday.

It said Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias disclosed this to Greek journalists accompanying him and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on a flight back from China Friday. The government promised the move in February 1984 but then repeatedly postponed it.

The "war" dates back to the October 1940 invasion of Greece by Italian troops based in Albania which was then under a regime backed by Italy's Fascists. It remained in force after World War II because of Greek claims to part of southern Albania.

Mr. Papoulias did not elaborate on how Greece, which has exchanged ambassadors with Tirana since 1971, would proceed to lift the state of war. The government has said in the past that it would be necessary to pass a law through parliament.

The Socialist government has said it too has worries over Albania's treatment of Greeks but it sees an improvement of ties with Tirana as the best way to promote Greek-Albanian welfare.

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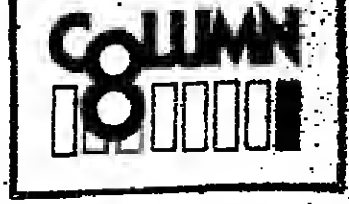
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## 10th century B.C. library found in Iraq

**BAGHDAD (R)**—Iraq said Saturday archaeologists had discovered one of the world's most ancient libraries dating back to the 10th century B.C., near Baghdad. The Iraqi News Agency INA said the library was found at the ancient Mesopotamian town of Sabar, 40 kilometres south west of the capital, and contained a large number of Sumerian and Akkadian clay manuscripts. The agency said the library, excavated by the College of Literature's archaeology section, was considered "one of the most significant archaeological finds of this century."

It quoted one official as saying it was one of the oldest libraries so far discovered. Sabar was found in 1881 by Iraqi and French archaeologists. More than 150,000 clay tablets have been unearthed from it since then. INA said the new-found library was 4.2 by 2.7 metres (nearly 14 feet by nine feet). Among the manuscripts found there was one relating to the era of Babylonian King Eddi Ila Adna, who ruled Mesopotamia between the years 1067 and 1046 B.C., INA reported.

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## Protestants, Catholics attack police patrols in Belfast

**BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)**—Protestant gunmen fired at a police patrol in Belfast early Saturday in the 12th consecutive day of attacks on police by militant Protestants opposed to the Anglo-Irish agreement. Police also came under attack from Roman Catholics.

Police spokesman Rosemary Gifford said gunmen on the Shankill Road, a Protestant stronghold, missed the police patrol and